CYCLES
All British Made
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WELLINGTON CYCLE
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Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. V NO. 111 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. As.	Mofussil Rs As
Yearly	30 0	35 0
Half-Yearly ..	16 0	18 0
Quarterly	8 0	9 0
Monthly	3 0	3 8

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly 5 0 6 0

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	K. Hirano.	16th May.	28th May
Malay Maru	Y. Saito.	30th ,,	11th June
Saigon Maru.	H. Meguro	24th June.	9th July.
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	31st June	14th July

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arriva	Depart
*Sanuki Maru.	N. Tamita	5,872	12th May	16 May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochial... ..	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th June
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd ,,
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5308	mid ,,	end ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th ,,	1st July
Tokao Maru	B Takiguchi	70'	end ,,	mid ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th May	KALYAN *	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†NALDERA Through steamers from Australia
* KALYAN / DONGOLA Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303
15 ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

12th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2 June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30 ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
11th May.	BANKURA	Karachi & P'Gulf
12th May.	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports. and Calcutta (Cargo only.)
13th May.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
13th May.	VARELA	Busreh direct
15th May.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
17th May.	KARCA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 121.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 188.
Telephone No. 1268.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 7,50,18,450
Pair-Up Capital and Reserve	...	,, 2,43,85,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	,, 5,25,12,915

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Valdivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	...	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH and CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	A.	P
Capital Authorised	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	...	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

Bank by Post

If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH RS. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS.
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—
The Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
or The Chief Agents D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE ASIAM COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS,
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENT
20, Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 14TH MAY 1922 AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET TONE COTTAGE PIANO ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bungalow opposite Dr. Masina's Hospital on Victoria Road, Byculla, very valuable decent made to order household furniture some pieces of John Roberts and Brestlauer comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated wares, chesterfield upholstered suites, tapestry lined suites, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, sweet toned cottage piano, high back chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, fancy tepoys, old carved wood furniture, English ice box, grandfather wall clock, gas stones, K. O. table lamps, cooking utensils, garden pots, etc.
The property of Captain T. G. Wilmer and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES TURKEY CAPS, 1 CASE ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, 1 CASE LEATHER CLOTH AND A BIG LOT OF TURKEY, FELT AND ASTRAKHAN CAPS, ITALIAN CLOTH, SILK SATIN LINING, VELVETS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of G. G. Nadkani, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Rasoolmiya Hasoomiya Hawa traded as Hawa Bros., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Shaikh Memon Stret, Motee Bazar, the following:—
2 Cases Turkey Caps. 1 case Astrakhan cloth, 1 case Leather Cloth and a big lot of Turkey, Felt and Astrakhan Caps, Italian Cloth, Silk Satin Lining velvets, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table glass panel almyrahs, iron and wooden double and single beds, Chesterfield chairs, sofa, armchairs, dining table, dressing tables, wardrobe, m a'safe, teapoys, crockery, dinner wagons, crockery, glassware piano, etc. etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th May 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 5, Love Lane, Mazagaon, the following:—
Dining tables, dining chairs, armchairs dumbwaiters, sideboards, chesterfield chairs, sofa, ladies' writing table, book-stand, low chairs, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, drawing room cabinets, wardrob iron and wooden double and single beds easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, ches. of drawers, teapoys, cane furniture dinner waggons, crokery, glassware piano, Jost fans, lamps, etc., etc.
The property of Mr. R. G. Webb.
The furnitures is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 13th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
Property of Mr. H. Binks.
One rubber Tyred handsome strong miniature size Landau in good order with pair of lamps.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-Known Artists.
Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassimath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one Iron safe by Godrej marble top tables and teapoys etc., etc.
One 15-20 H. P. Five seater Hupmobile motor-car in good order.
Property are on view and catalogues are published.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of New and Secondhand English and American Motor-cars and Motor Trucks also Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, Show cases, Furniture and safes belonging to The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation).
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Lamington Road, the whole stock-in-trade of the company consisting of New and secondhand English and American Motor Cars of different makes such as "Columbia," "Gardner," "Liberty", "Clemant Bayard", "Fiat", "Vinot", "Tulsa" as well as New Motor Trucks by Acason and Bethalcham of different Tonnage varying from 1½ tons to 3½ Tons, Motor Lamps, tools, Jacks, speedometres, Horns, Tyres, Tubes, general accessories, spare parts, machinery, setepney wheels, Repairing outfits, glass show-case, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, Iron safes, etc., etc.
The above will be sold first in one lot as a going concern and if the reserved bid is not reached the same will be sold off in separate lots to suit the requirements of the intending buyers. Private offers for the whole running concern will be entertained before the day of sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COMBWARE, LOCKS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS AND ARM BANDS, HOSE CANNED FRUIT, BRUSHES, THERMOS, PRINTING PAPER, SAFE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—
1 parcel hair slides, 4 parcels hooks and eyes, 1 parcel combware, 2 parcels celluloid combware, 8 cases locks by Miller Lock Co., 1 case cotton suspenders, 6 cases shears, 7 cases bulldog haulter chains, 4 cases locks by Miller Lock Co., 1 case prince cotton suspenders, 1 case Paris garters and arm bands, 2 cases American thermos, bottles, 25 cases canned fruits, 3 cases woollen and cotton ½ hose, 2 case suction hose, 1 case scrubing brushes, 1 case scrub brushes, 20 bales thin printing paper size 27 by 40—26 lbs.
Suit No. 1448 of 21 (Fatmabai vs. Ahmed Hoosain).
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit.
1 iron safe.
Suit No. 4269 of 1921 (Dawoodbhai vs. Jelamboo).
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit.
Small wooden cupboard, copying press, clock, 1 lot file, wooden pieces, etc.
The New India Steam Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator.
1 typewriter, 2 writing tables, 1 chains, 2 electric lamps.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

NOTICE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 19th May 1922 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—
A large quantity of Brass scrap, Zinc scrap copper and gluminimum cooking pots, Tents L. P. Flies, and Walls Tin bread circulars Lamp old, Stoves, Axes pick head, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, cannas old, Tin old, Vices, locks Durries, Bar rowe wheel, Blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware old, Phools, Steel, Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Rags old cloths, wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattres cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Doosootie old, tanks, Balances, sprits, Camp kettles, Mechinery of sorts Drums, Bicycles, wool, cotton old etc.
Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ... ... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ... One anna.
Post card ... ... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Enterprising young men in search of lucrative business, also translators. Send reply post card RANGMAHAL, LAHORE.
A R3667

REQUIRED—Competent ENGINEER for supervising erection of Engine, Boilers, Shafts, etc., of Cotton Mills in Gwalior. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to Box No. 8040, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3658

WANTED ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the post of Instructor of Electricity. Man holding some degree of a recognised technical college and having had teaching experience will be preferred. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore.
A C12978

WANTED Qualified DRIVERS for steam road rollers on monthly pay of Rs. 60/- Applicants should send in their applications with certificates of competency, to reach the undersigned not later than 31st May, 1922. H. B. Parikh, Executive Engineer, Kanara Dt., Karwar.
A C12979

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world, 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC & EXPERIenced Europeans or Anglo-Indian Canvasser of Printing in Bombay from large Commercial and Manufacturing Firms either on salary or commission. Apply with qualifications and other particulars to THE VANI PRESS, Bezwada.
A C12960

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for experienced Accountant, Account clerks, Typewritting Clerk, Correspondence Clerk and Record keeper for the Seth Atmaram Charandass & Co. Shrinathji Buildings, 3rd, Bhowiwada lane, Bombay. Applications stating minimum pay acceptable with the copies of testimonials which will not be returned to be sent up by the 21st of May, 1922.
A R13011

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwajs and other preparations on liberal terms THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN expert Taxi Driver with 10 years' experience seeks EMPLOYMENT as a Private Chauffeur (well up in English). Please apply to I. JOSEPH, No. 7, Sassoon Building, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
B R3648

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for high class Bungoes, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3687
C R3591

TO LET pacca stones built two GODOWNS, one measuring about 2,200 sq. ft. and another about 1,700 sq. ft. and also a third pacca built GODOWN area about 500 sq. ft., all in our Workshop compound, behind the Byculla Club. Apply for particulars to N. POWELL and Co., Lamington Road, Bombay, 4.
C C12985

HOUSES TO LET for Season 1922, at Mussoorie 1 Ther Abbey, 2 Grant Castle, 3 Hazelbrae, 4 Locklettier, 5 Seafield, 6 Albert Lodge. Situated on Abbey and St. Vincent Hills. Commanding magnificent views of the snows. Apply c/o F. S. PUNAVALA, Banjara Tea Estate, Dehra Dun.
C C12884

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, or the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3482

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Space for small office, 3rd floor, "Arya Bhavan" Building, No. 5, Ballard Estate, Graham Road. Apply Box No. 8045 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3675

TO BE LET—At Bandra, just touching the seashore Danda Acharya Road, next to Collector's Bungalow, ground and first floor of a newly constructed Bungalow, from the 1st June, 1922. Apply on the spot, or Mr. KAPADIA, Architect, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
C R3668

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A HOUSE one or two storied or shed from Rupees fifteen to fifty thousand in good locality. Vacate possession will be preferred. Apply Box No. 8035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3649

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

BOARDING AND LODGING with Home comforts for Rs. 25 is available for Vegetarian Hindus at Saraswat Club, Raghojee Purushottam Building, Cumbala Hill, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
E R3676

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

TO SELL a handsomely fitted DISPENSARY, aristocratic locality. Rent cheap. Apply to Box No. 8042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3664

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

LONG experienced expert in making new upholstery cushion and restuffing the cushion, cushion covers, new hood and oil cloth, monsoon hood cover to your Motor directly to your Garage any time suitable, satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly apply for particulars to B. M. ANTIA, 259, Chira Bazaar, Post No. 2.
M3575

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—MARELLI 3 B.H.P. 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,300 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Hamji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—The latest 1922 LIBERIAN Pictorial Issues, 5 Registration complete, Triangles only, Rs. 1/15. 5 Ordinary 1 to 10c. 15as. 5 Service 1 to 10c. 15as. All Used. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C13009

EDUCATIONAL.

DAYAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3602

RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE—Owing to the continued ill-health of the proprietor is now at 7, Cavalry Road, Bangalore Cantonment.
M R377

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keping. Banking, Law, Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and B. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—DAYTON CIELING FANS 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply The BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
N R3539

MRS. DUNNE'S POULTRY FARM of 24 gold laced Wyandottes, the lot for Rs. 200; Crockeries only, Rs. 10 each, pairs Rs. 18. Box and freight extra. Apply Mrs. DUNNE, Sitapur, U. P.
N C12996

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godowns. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sunnyside Cirrus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.
N C12988

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TRANSFER-CLEARANCE, CHEAP-QUICK-SALE, mostly almost new Wristwatch, Clock, Thermos, Organbox, Zamophone, Records, woolrug, furniture, etc., etc. Ask list immediately Box No. 8046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3679

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

COTTON SEEDS

FOR 1922 PLANTING, including the celebrated "Dacca Muslin," "Dharwar," American and Egyptian varieties. Orders are now booked for early delivery. For terms apply to THE COTTON BREEDING, Islamia Fruit Gardens, Garpara P. O. via Mamekganj, Dist. Dacca.
T C12966

Plumeria The Frangipani (Kat or Champa).

ORDERS CAN BE BOOKED FOR HYBERID plants to be supplied in the Rains. Colours: White Yellow and Red in many pleasing shades and combinations, now in flower. Prices from eight annas to Rupees five each. Apply Box No: 10,004 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—TEN SORTS Flower or Vegetable Seeds for Hot and Rainy Season, Re. 1. Biggest New Zealand Papaya Seeds Re. 1 pkt. Apply Box No. 10,000. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PALMS, CROtons, caladiums, cactus, coleus or ferns, Rs. 5 dozen. Apply Box No. 10002 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FRESH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE seeds from best English firms also fruit grafts plants, etc., Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—FRESH AND REAL "Ceylon" papaya seed, of Boatanic Gardens peradentya, Price 100 seeds, Re. 1 Hints on papaya cultivation, anna 1 Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—MAMMOTH ZINnia, Balsam, Torenia and Cosmos seeds As. 4 pkt. each. Plants of dwarf Chinese Poinsettias, miniature scarlet flowers all year round. Rs. 2-8 dozen. Apply Box No. 10,009 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—BEAUTIFUL Assorted Palms Rs. 5 dozen. Loveliest dwarf Cannas, evergreen Creepers and Thuja Orientalis (a beautiful conifer) Rs. 2-8 dozen each. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SIKKIM ORCHIDS—SIX SORTS SELECTed Dendrobiums, Rs 6: 12 choicest orchids, each different, Rs. 9: Foliage Begonias, large spotted and striped leaves mixed varieties, just starting, Rs. 4 dozen; Poppy-flowered Anemones mixed, Rs. 3-8 dozen. Catalogues free. Apply Box No. 10,003, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL— PRIZE BALSAMS and Zinnias, fresh, in 25 splendid new kinds, 10 pkts., different, Rs. 6: 25 pkts. Rs. 10: sweetest Sonthali vegetable seeds for immediate sowing, 10 pkts, Re. 1. 50 pkts., Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SUTTONS SEEDS FOR IMMEDIATE Sowing. Collection of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Rs. 3-8. No. 2 (18 vars) Rs. 6 No. 3 (26 vars) Rs. 9. No. 4. (32 vars.) Rs. 12 and No. 5 (40 vars.) Rs. 15. Also all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds in separate packets in stock. Address. Apply Box No. 10,006, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Doob Grass, Rs. 5; Landreth's American Ornamental grasses 1922 novelty, Rs. 5; Landreths' "Never Die" lawn-grass, Rs. 3, Prices per pound. Apply Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10 in. by 12 in. across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen: twenty-five bulbs, Rs. 8: ever-blooming dwarf cannabulbs. Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply, Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

1922 "LANDRETHS' ZINNIAS," GIANT flowering Dwarf mixed, As. 12: balsams, camellia-flowered, Perfection, As. 12: rose double-flowered mixed, As. 12: Sunflower, yellow globulous double-flowered As. 12, etc., etc., in original flat pictorial packets just arrived. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS"—Two years old, ever blooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled. Rs. 3: new Hollond Roses, deep red varieties, Rs. 4. Prices per dozen. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSE-Grafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises and walls, etc., etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight. Rs. 6 per dozen grafts labelled. Apply Box No. 10007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GRAND UNIQUE AUCTION

MUSEUM, Bombay, beg to announce to the Public that they have taken over the entire stock of Messrs. BHOOP & CO., the well-known merchant, of Colaba, and are now selling same by Public Auction, every evening at 5-30 p.m. Special line of Silks, Satins, Voiles, Georgettes, Ninnon, Embroidered Lawn, etc etc. A great chance to for one and all.
T R3559

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price. Rs. 2 per 100. Post free. D. MORRIO & Co., Lahore.
T C12999

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—200 Fully paid 10 rupee shares of Bengal Central Loan Company, Ltd., at Rs. 12 per share. 15 per cent dividend paid consecutively for 3 years. Excellent investment. Whole lot or any less number. Apply INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2, Lall Bazar, CALCUTTA.
R R3604

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going-cheap. Offers. No brokers need Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons, Firm, Company or Corporation who may export, import, shower cause to be shown, any copy of the serial film THE HOPE DIAMOND MYSTERY, the exclusive rights for which for India, Burma and Ceylon are being controlled by Madan Theatres, Ltd., Calcutta, in the abovementioned territories will be infringing the copyright and immediate action will be taken to hold him of them responsible for any loss that may be suffered in consequence of the said exportation or importation or exhibition or through any attempts towards the same.
C12979

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for short or long period TOP FLOOR in Ruby Mansions, Napean Sea Road, Dubash Estates, having Drawing, Dining, 5 Bed Rooms, fitted with Electic Lights, Fans, Gas, hot and cold water circulators, English Bath Tubs and Lavatories. Separate Kitchen and Servants' Quarters and Garage for one Motor. Apply HAJI DAWOOD HAJI ELLIAS, same premises or No. 49-53, Kambeker Street.
R3599

NOTICE.

RESPECTABLE EUROPEON or INDIAN FIRMS or expert individuals, who can undertake to teach a few students in the Arts of TAILORING (Civil and Military)
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHY.
MASONRY.
CARPENTERY.
GARDENING.
respectively, should write at once with remunerations expected to, THE SECRETARY to THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN, WINDERMERE, SIMLA.
C12972

NOTICE.

THE RECEIVER of the property of the firm of Messrs. Bhawani Sahai, Kanh Ram, wishes to give on lease the following Factories for one Year or more (He is prepared to sell the same if reasonable price is offered).
1 Sutlej Flour Mills grinding capacity 1400 maunds daily with a 6 Tons Ice Plant situated at Ferozepore City, (in the Punjab).
2 Cotton Ginning and Pressing factory at Lyallpore, Chandausi, Chunian, Ballabgarh, and Steam Mills Ferozepore Cantt.
Intending Leasses or purchasers to communicate with The RECEIVER Mr. ANANT RAM, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Ferozepore City.
C12855

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LTD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, TARES EMPTY CASKS, ETC., ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that waste of all sorts such as Dropping, fly, stripping, reeling, hardwaste, sizing, winding, warping, coloured waste and unserviceable stuff such as old ring bobbins, etc., etc., as well as tares, and empty casks of tallow, oil and china clay will be disposed of by Public Auction in the compound of the Hong-Kong Mill premises situate at Chinchpokli, Cross Lane, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.).
40 per cent of the value shall have to be deposited on the felling of the hammer by the person whose bid is accepted and delivery shall have to be taken before 31st May 1922.
for the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PIJANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May 1922.
C12956

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE,

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

TENDERS.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are FOR SALE Offers and Tenders for same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 13th May, 1922, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Rs. Two hundred) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender Forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office Hours.
(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C12953

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for making certain additions to the Fire Brigade Station at Haines Road for the accommodation of Motor ambulances will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) THURSDAY, 18th day of May, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. K. RODDAN,
For Special Engineer, Dev. Works.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of Iron and steel will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 18th day of May 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
Central Stores, Byculla,
10th May, 1922.
TA C13013

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles at the Arthur Road Hospital:—
(1) 6 Nos. Ceiling fans.
(2) 24 Nos. Table fans.
(3) 5 Nos. Electric Bells.
will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday 19th day of May 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN.
for Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.
TA C13014

NOTICE.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has the following articles, which he offers for sale. Samples can be inspected in P. & E. Section, Grain Depot, Mazagaon. Tenders should be submitted to him up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1922, stating the quantity of each, tenderers are prepared to purchase and the rates. Offers will hold good for one month.

	Approximate quantity available.	
Acid Salicylic	lbs.	224
Bags sheeting 1 md.	No.	48400
Coir fibre	lbs	1059
Copper wire	No.	75
Corks of sizes	No.	14000
Halls distemper blue	lbs.	852
" red	"	84
Iron flat 1" x 1/8"	Tons	24
Iron slops for barrels	lbs.	100
Iron sulphate	lbs.	3407
Iron wrought round 3/4"	"	500
Lables' oil cooking 36 lbs.	No.	68000
Lables oil cooking 45 lbs.	"	2000
Myrabulums	lbs.	7500
Nails assorted	tons	18
Paint blue dry	lbs.	20
Paint green dry	lbs.	893
Paint red dry	lbs.	275
Paint red mixed	lbs.	160
Rope coir	lbs.	2240
Sawdust	lbs.	4000
Solder	lbs.	3793
Tacks 1/2"	lbs.	2455
Tacks 3/4"	lbs.	3019
Wire sealing	Tons	7

(Sd.) G F CAMM, Captain,
for O.C., Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Coy: Bombay
Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall,
Bombay, 6th May, 1922.
C12992

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

POLICY NO. 284682 in the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society was LOST in Bombay on 2nd May. Anybody finding it is requested to return it to Messrs. W. A. A. GRAHAM & Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the owner at the address mentioned therein.
M3673

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sixth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building", Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st March 1922 and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and
5. To transact other ordinary business of the Company.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th day of May, to 7th day of June, 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.
N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1922, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 24th May, 1922 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. Change of addres, if any, should be notified at once.
C13012

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIDAS NARANJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi First Parsiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1132 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1954, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7338 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Khetwadi First Parsiwada Lane, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Khetwadi Main Road and on or towards the South by the property of Fatmabai Abdul Khalak which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1706 (1 and 2) 1707 and 1818 and Street Nos. 8, 8A, 10, 12, 24, 26, 28 and 30 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Devidas Kallianji.
Dated this 10th day of April, 1922.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13017

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Plaint presented and filed on the 28th day of October, 1921. Summons to answer plaint under section 27 Order V Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8 and Order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Proceedure.
Long Cause Suit No. 4361 of 1921.
GREAVES COTTON AND CO., a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Forbes Street, within the Fort .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
JAMNADAS HARPRASAD, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Pydhownie, without the Fort, in the names of Jamnadas Harprasad and Jamnadas Harprasad and Co. ...Defendants.
WHEREAS the plaintiffs have filed a plaint against you praying inter alia that their claims against you for Rs. 2,612-6-6 and Rs. 1,209-6-6 with interest thereon as per particulars annexed to the plaint and Rs. 38,286-1-7 as per particulars also annexed to plaint or such other sum as to this Hon. Court may seem just for breach of the contract as mentioned in the plaint and for the costs of the suit, you are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on the 14th day of June, 1922, in person or by advocate to answer all material questions relating to the suit and to produce all your witnesses and documents. In default the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
You are required to file a written statement within four weeks from the service of this summons. In default the suit will be set down to be heard as undefended.
Witness Sir NORMAN GRANSTOHN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay this 11th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. JAMSEDJEE BUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.
To
CHOONILAL GULABCHAND, Esqr.,
and
WADILAL HARGOVIND, Esqr.,
2 of the partners of the defendant firm above named.
Sirs,
With reference to the above writ of summons, please note that the same is served upon you both individually in your capacity as partners in the defendant firm above mentioned. If your written statement is not filed within the time mentioned in the above summons, plaintiffs will apply for an exparte decree against you.
Yours truly,
JAMSEDJI BUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C13010

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIR BOMONJI COOPER and Dr. MEHERJI BOMONJI COOPER, of Bombay Parsi inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (now redeemed) situate at Third Parsiwada Street, Khetwady, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1955, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7422, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1750 Street Nos. 19 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the West by Third Parsiwada Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji Peston ji Amaria and on or towards the South by the property of the Native Mission Church of the Free Church of Scotland.

Dated the 9th of May, 1922.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13006

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4520 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 25 day of October, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having registered office at 25, Waudby Road, within the Fort Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BILASRAI JOOWARMAL ROONGTA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Merchant, his registered place of address with the plaintiff Company being c/o Prithiraj Bhagwandas Marwadi Bazar without the Fort...Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff's have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendant Rs. 2,000 as per particulars mentioned to the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of May, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at this 18th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of May, 1922.

MORJI MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ADMIRALTY AND VICE-ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1 of 1922.

Captain VERE CLARE FREEMAN, Master of the S. S. "Calanda", formerly S. S. "Omsk", on behalf of himself as Master of all other the Officers and Crew of the said vessel now temporarily residing in Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

The S. S. "CALANDA", formerly known as the S. S. "OMSK", her papers, tackle, apparel, furniture and machinery, now lying in the stream in the Bombay Harbour .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 25th day of April, 1922, it was ordered inter alia that the plaintiff is entitled to recover a sum of Rs. 86,696-0-6 on behalf of himself as master and the other officers and Crew of the abovenamed Steamship "Calanda" in respect of the wages and disbursements in the plaint mentioned and further wages as have accrued and may accrue from 1st April, till the approximate dates of repatriation of the plaintiff and other officers and Crew of the said S. S. "Calenda", respectively, subject to a reference to the Registrar, to assess the amount thereof together with the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin therein.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of arrest dated the 8th day of April, 1922, the following moveable property was arrested, viz., the S. S. "Calanda", her papers, tackle, machinery, apparel and furniture towards the satisfaction of the said decree, AND WHEREAS under the said order a Citation dated 12th April, 1922, was issued and published in the "Times of India", the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and the "Bombay Samachar", on the 13th day of April, 1922, calling upon all persons who had or claimed to have any right, title or interest in the said S. S. "Calenda" as aforesaid to enter within six days from the service thereof (exclusive of the day of such service) in the Registry of this Honourable Court an appearance in the said cause and warning the said persons that in default of their entering an appearance as aforesaid one of the Judges of the said Court would proceed to determine the said cause or make such order therein as to him should seem fit.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Thursday, the 18th day of May, 1922, at the hour of 1 o'clock (S. T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale dated the 4th day of May, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, at the High Court, Bombay, the said S. S. "Calanda", her tackle, apparel and furniture for the satisfaction of the said decree and such other claims as may have been lodged in the Registry of this Honourable Court in its Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

The following further claims so far as the said plaintiffs are aware, have been filed in the said Registry against the said S. S. "Calanda":—

The claim of Captain Yanovsky in Admiralty Suit No. 2 of 1922 on behalf of himself and G. N. Vaschenko and M. H. Abolin for wages due to them in the sums of Rs. 23,625, Rs. 6,489-2-0 and Rs. 1,856-12-6 respectively, and costs of the suit.

The coal in bunkers or elsewhere on board is not included in the sale, but may be taken over at the option of the purchaser. The purchase money for the said S. S. "Calanda" is to be paid at the time of sale.

The said S. S. "Calanda" is now lying in the stream in Bombay Harbour and can be inspected by prospective buyers on any day before the date of sale.

For further information, application should be made to the Sheriff of Bombay at the Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, or to Messrs. Payne and Co., at their office at Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13016

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE [AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of KARSONDAS MULJI SHAH, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Bachelor, a Clerk, in the service of a Share-broker. .....Deceased.

Bai CHHABALBAI, widow of Mulji Jutha of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

ALL person claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this, Twenty-seventh day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of April, 1922.

Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C13005

AMUSEMENTS.

ONE WEEK MORE
THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
THE POPULAR INDIAN FILM.
"PARSHURAM"
by the Kohinoor film Co.
SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS FILM
The bewitching dances of Miss Lina Valentina
and
MISS TARA
NEXT SATURDAY
"VIR ABHIMANYU" by
THE STAR FILM MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at

Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, BOMBAY;

Saturday, 13th May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m, (S. T.)

SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

Sunday, 14th May, 1922, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

SAUBHADRA.

Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
The Powerful Mystery Drama
"IN THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND"
Featuring
Alice Brady

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9 30
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd., present
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
OKITO
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD
by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit
FRED ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by
'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'
VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED
BOOKING AT Messrs. ROSE & Co., upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
IN
"THE HOUSE OF WHISPERS."

Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30. 8-15 and 10 P. M.
SANSONIA
Italy's Strong Man
IN
HIS BROTHER'S DESTINY.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
DOUBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY
MAE MURRAY
America's Incomparable Screen Beauty
IN
"A MORMON MAID"
DRAMA IN 6 REELS.
TOGETHER WITH
FOUR MORE PARTS OF OUR GREATEST WONDERS SERIAL.
THE WHIRLWIND
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON AND EDITH THORNTON
Saturdays and Sundays 5 Shows.
Week Days 4 Shows.
Time and Prices As Usual.
THE STAR CINEMA
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Pathe's Latest and greatest Production
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
3rd chapter
BURIED ALIVE
AESOP FABLES
CARTOON
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
AND
A POLLARD COMEDY
NEXT WEEK
A ATHE SERIAL
JUANITE HANSEN
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10 30 P. M
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 9th

These observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Fehr is		Hr 734
Temperature of Air	degree	4 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	75 7
Dew Point	"	72.0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 840
Extent of cloudy sky (the 0 ole sky cloudy—10)		1 5
Maximum temperature of Air	"	92 7
Minimum do do do	"	78 3
General direction of Wind		
from midnight to midnight	NW,NNW,NW	
Movement of wind do	miles.	155

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the north Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are generally below normal. The maximum is 13 deg. in defect at Multan and 10 deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear, and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal a Allahabad and rose to 111 deg. yesterday afternoon. Night temperature is below normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below normal except at Karachi; the deficiency in the minimum is 9 deg to 14 deg. at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is locally below normal. Night temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency being 9 deg. at Deesa and 10 deg. at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Raipur. Night temperature is above normal at Chanda and Raipur, but is below normal in the northwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature is normal

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon, but in excess at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in Malabar, southeast Madras and Ceylon; Calicut reports 0.70", Coimbatore 0.25" and Colombo 0.95". The sea continues rough at Colombo. Fine clear weather prevails over northern and central India. Temperature continues low over north-west India, the deficiency being most marked in Rajputana, upper Sind and the southwest Punjab.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are likely to continue in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th May 1922.

The unsettled conditions in the Bay are less marked and those in the extreme north have passed away. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in north Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the North-West Frontier Province and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji six inches; Dibrugarh, Dhubri ahalf; Tezpur, Jalpaiguri one and a half.

Temperature remains low over the most of northwest India.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF MAY 1922.

Station	Temp in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Wet bulb: hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88	77	67	..	1.97	..
Jask	98	80	82	..	6.72	+1.06
Washat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bo. 16th	96.0	81.8	81	..	4.98	—1.93
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91	66	80	..	1.88	0..
Rawalpindi	86	70	88	..	12.0	1.33
Lahore	90	68	86	..	4.05	—2.5
Hissar	102	66	81	..	1.25	—0..
Ambala	1..	0..	86	..	4.18	—3.3
Delhi	100	0..	81	..	0.06	—2.63
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	103	7..	9	..	0.90	—1.13
Mainpuri	10..	0..	5	..	0.40	—1.20
Jhansi	10..	..	8	9	1.38	..
Cawnpore	1.4	..	5	..	4.80	—0.0.
Allahabad	10..	..	3	..	4.00	—0.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	9..	0..	36	..	4.60	+1.25
Karachi	90	0..	80	..	1.40	—0.1.
Ajmer	1.0	..	1	..	0.06	—1.8
Jaipur	10..	..	10	..	0.8	—1..
Kotah	..	..	6	..	0.06	—1.6
Mount Abu	86	60	13	..	0.87	—1.2.
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	10..	..	65	..	0	—0.20
Dwarka	86	..	80	..	0	—0.34
Veraval	90	..	..	..	0.04	—0.4.
Rajkot	10..	..	4	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	..	..	2..	..	0	—0.64
Surat	10..	..	3	..	0	—0.48
Ahmedabad	1.0	..	2..	..	0	—0.44
Deesa	10..	..	17	..	0	—0.4.
Neemuch	10..	..	9	..	0.48	—0.80
Indore	10..	..	60	..	0.60	—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	100	7..	19	..	3.36	—0.88
Saugor	10..	6	12	..	1.96	—0.66
Hoshangabad	97	..	..	..	3.80	+0.71
Khandwa	90	6..	19	..	2.0	+0.76
Akola	1..	..	11	..	3.23	+0.07
Amraoti	1..	..	10	..	0.54	—0..
Nagpur	10..	..	10	..	0.06	—2.78
Chanda	1..	..	10	..	1.28	—3.46
Raipur	10..	..	32	..	1.20	—1.80
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.7	8..	7	..	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	88	..	71	..	0.41	—0..
Marmugoa	89.4	9.8	12	..	1.87	—2.16
Karwar	9..	9	68	..	1.94	—0.3
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.8	68.4	27	..	0.70	—0.60
Ahmednagar	92.4	1.8	20	..	2.45	+0.89
Poona	9..	65.0	25	..	1.35	—0.02
Sholapur	107.9	7..	25	..	7.80	+6.14
Bijapur	1.3	..	32	..	7.16	+4.88
Belgaum	94	..	74	..	7.67	+3.70
Aurangabad	1..	3..	30	..	1.4	—0.22
Hanamabad (Indr)	102.1	9.9	18	..	2.60	+0.67
Hyderabd	106	1..	62	..	7.10	+2.50
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	98.1	8.6	69	..	6.20	+0.38
Calicut	8..	0.1	81	..	0.30	—5.2
Cochin	91.7	78.7	76	..	10.19	0.77
Colombo	90..	70..	90	1.60	23.67	—10.79
SOUTH INDIA (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	0.1	65	..	3.80	—4.90
Bellary	9..	70	42	..	1.80	+0.98
Cuddapah	10..	8.4	48	..	3.77	—1.05
Madras	8..	7..	77	..	0.75	—11.78
Bangalore	..	6..	51	..	7.78	1.81
Coimbatore	94	8	61	..	0.83	1.87
Trichinopoly	97	78	65	..	7.59	—4.51
Negapatam	88	80.5	69	..	5.64	10.20

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 10.

S S Clan Macvicar, Phillips, London.

DEPARTURE.

May 11.

S S Manela, Ronghurst, Karachi.
S S Boyne, Woodcock, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Olympia, Alder, Liverpool.
S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh.

S S Clan Macvicar:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar, 3621 tons, Captain G Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Manela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Manela, 5041 tons, Captain J H Ronghurst, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Boyne:—The B I S N Co's steamer Boyne, 2771 tons, Captain Woodcock, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3266 tons, Captain H Alder, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain T A Robinson, will sail to-day from harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

May 10.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 448 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mashobra for London:—400 cwts dil seed, A Durst; 1100 cwts linseed cakes, Ralli Bros.

S S Soindia for Marseilles:—110 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 6000 cwts ground nuts, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts mustard seed, A Durst.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—2000 cwts castor seed, 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Soindia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, K Visram.

S S Izabran for Portsaid (for orders):—10000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Izabran for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 690 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 300 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rehmtoola; 2000 cwts rapeseed, 12000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Loredano for Portsaid (for order):—60000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Loredano for Hull:—4000 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts dill seed, A Durst.

S S Gleneden for Portsaid (for order):—8000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Hwahkwei for Hongkong:—15 cwts dry fruit, M Shamjee and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G V Lanke.

S S Tamba Maru for Tokyo:—20 cases condiments, S P M Poonjiaji and Co.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORT.

May 10.

S S Singu from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—304 pieces pig lead, 997418 gallons benzine.

S S Shushtar from Jeddah, Agents B I S N Co:—150 packages dry fish, 35 packages fish fins, 55 packages moong, 376 packages gum olibanum, 69 packages gum incense, 3 bags brass, 20 bags copper, 7 jottas wax, 44 cases specie.

S S City of Lahore from New York, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—36 boxes 10 packages 37 cases clocks, 13 cases caustic soda cells, 5 cases quinine, 21 cases 10 packages medicine, 155 cases quaker oats, 4 boxes 1 case glassware, 12 crates glass bottles, 125 bubbles 425 cases lubricating oil, 44 cases printing paper, 10 cases butter colour, 31 cases cheese, 12 cases soap, 10123 bags sugar, 25 cases grease, 932 bars silver bullion.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
Th.	11	m 5 9	14 2	11	m 11 9	29 8
		e 4..	17 4		11 5..	2 1
F	12	m 5 51	14 1	12	m 0 1.	30 10
		e 6 22.	17 5			
S	13	m 0 57	19 2	13	m 0 36	34 8
		e 0 47.	18 11		7 10.	36 7
	14	m 1 67	18 7	14	m 0 2.	35 7
		e 1 7a	20 7		8 2..	39 9
M	15	m 2 17	16 0	15	m 1 1..	14 5
		e 8 2..	19 0		2 22	18 6
Tu	16	m 3 16	25 6	16	m	.. ..
		e 3 7a	17 1		9 1	9 9
W	17	m 4 21	14 8	17	m 0 1.	29 1
		e 4 54.	7 5		10 5	29 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 11 (Thursday)	5h 29m.	6h. 54m.
12 (Friday)	5h 28m.	6h. 54m.
13 (Saturday)	5h. 28m.	6h 55m.
14 (Sunday)	5h. 28m	6h 55m.
15 (Monday)	5h. 27m	6h. 56m.
16 (Tuesday)	5h. 27m	6h 56m.
17 (Wednesday)	5h. 26m.	6h. 57m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 26th, 11h 15.6m. a.m., Full Moon, 10th, 8h 17m a.m., Last Quarter, 19th, 5h 20.6m.

REVIVAL OF A SIND DAILY.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 10.

"Alwahid," the only Muslim national daily in Sind, had ceased publication in January, 1921, when its editor Kazi Abdurrahman, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the security of ten thousands rupees was demanded from the succeeding Editor Mr. Shaikh Abdulmajid now confined in Ratnagiri jail for two years. Kazi Abdurrahman having completed his term of imprisonment, at once took up the Congress work in Sind, first as Secretary and now after Dr. Choithram's imprisonment, as President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee. He is now restarting the same daily "Alwahid" the first number appearing on the 19th inst.

BALASINOR PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

POSTPONED OWING TO OFFICIAL BAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

BALASINOR, May 10.

Pursuant to a notice issued under His Highness's signature published on the 7th inst. prohibiting all public meetings, the third Sammellan of the Balasinor People's Association fixed for 14th 15th and 16th inst. is postponed.

BI-AMMAN ON TOUR.

COLLECTIONS MADE FOR ANGORA FUND.

The Superintendent of the Office of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

Bi-Amman accompanied by Mr. Moazzam Ali paid a visit to Chindwara for attending the Provincial Khilafat and Political Conference last month. The Conference proved a success. Seths Abdul Karim and Yusuf, enthusiastic and selfless workers, were responsible for the success of the Conference. On the return journey, Nagpur was visited, where Mr. Sami Ullah Khan, the energetic Secretary of Central Provinces Provincial Khilafat Committee, had arranged several ladies' meetings in different parts of the town for Bi-Amman to address during the day. At night, a mass meeting of 20,000 people was addressed by Bi-Amman, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Moazzam Ali and Molvi Ghulam Muhammed Shimlavi and Molvi Hamid. From Nagpur the party went to attend the Bhusawal District Conference at Yaval. On their way to Bhusawal, large crowds of people came to pay their respects to Bi-Amman at wayside stations at Wardah, Buldana, Akola and garlanded the party.

From Bhusawal the party went to Burhanpur and Khandwa. Good work is being done at Burhanpur, through the efforts of Mr. Abdul Kadir and his associates. The Momin community of Burhunpur is doing useful work for the promotion of *Khaddar*. Nauch has been absolutely abandoned on the occasion of marriage festivities. *Khadi* is being used on such occasions, when the bride and bridegroom and their friends are seen decked in *Khaddar*. The marriage party is preceded by a band of Khilafat Volunteers, who conduct the bridegroom procession singing National songs. Burhanpur has contributed so far about Rs. 10,000 towards the Angora Fund. Bi-Amman addressed a huge meeting of ladies in the historical Shahi Mosque, while a public meeting, presided over by Mr. Sami Ullah Khan, was addressed by Bi-Amman, Mr. Moazzam Ali and Molvi Abdul Qayum. Khandwa requires to be fully organised.

The following subscriptions were realised for the Angora Fund from the places noted below:—Chhindwara, Rs. 691-1-9; Nagpur, Rs. 981-4-9; Burhanpur, Rs. 386-5-; Khandwa, Rs. 88-8-3.

NEXT SESSION OF NATIONAL CONGRESS.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED AT GAYA

The Behar Provincial Congress Committee met at Gaya on the 4th of May. A long discussion took pace regarding the proposals of various places as the venue for the holding of the next session of the Indian National Congress and it was ultimately decided to hold the Congress at Gaya.

A Reception Committee was then formed with powers to add to their numbers. On donations being invited the following sums were promised:—

Rai Hari prasad Lall of Gaya	5000
Sjt. Deep Narain Sing	5000
Babu Shivanath Prasad of Gaya	2000
Babu Sidheswari Prasad Sinha of Bairawan	2000
Sjt. R. K. L. Nandkeyolear	1000
Babu Bachan Singh of Gaya	1000
Babu Gauri Shanker Prasad	1000
Babu Krishna Prakash Sen Sinha	500
Pandit Ramchandrika panday	500

The Aeception Committee met on the 5th. Nc Chairman was elected:—

The following office-bearers were however elected.—

PROVISIONAL SECRETARY.

Babu Rajendra Prasad.
Babu Krishna Prakash Sen Sinha.
Babu Anugrah Narayan Sinha.
Babu Mukutdhari Prasad Varma.
Qazi Mahomed Husanin.

TREASURER.

Mrs. Lila Singh.

Members of the Executive Committee.—Babu Deep Narayan Sinha, M. Mazharul Haque, Babu Brajakishore Prasad, Babu Gorakh Prasad, Rai Hariprasad Lal, Babu Sheonath Prasad, Baboo Barannashi Prasad Jhunjhunwala, Babu Nageshwar Prasad Sinha Sharma. Babu Gauri Shankar Sharan Sinha, Babu Suraj Prasad Mahajan.

FRONTIER ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

A correspondent wires from Dera Ismail Khan that the people of that district at a mass meeting held on the 8th instant, condemned the personnel of the Frontier Enquiry Committee, as having no public confidence and expressed their opinion in favour of amalgamation of their Province with the Punjab.

READ YOUR FUTURE.

STATE your time and date of birth or time of writing your letter. You will be given a full reading of your Life for five years to come for Rs. 2-8. Annual Life-Reading Re. 1 with character, etc., only General whole Life-Reading Rs. 10. Results most accurate and striking. Beware of the local, new and young astrologer, here charges are payable in advance.

KASSIMKOTA.
Vizag Dt., S. India.
Exti

LEVER WATCH FREE.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	50
,, ,, Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	11 12
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 50
New York, 11 a.m. .. ..July..	19 00
(As known in Liverpool at ..Oct...	19 48
closing time.) .. ..Jan. ..	19 10
New Orleans 9 a.m. .. ..July..	19 19
..Oct...	19 09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 8th,

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10 75
June	..
July	10 71
Aug.	..
Sept.	10 66
Oct.	10 61
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	10 50
Feb.	..
Mar.	10 43
April	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 8th.

Months.	To-day's prices
May	11 03
June	11 00
July	10 98
August	10 93
September	10 90
Oct.	10 84
Novembers	10 80
December	10 77
January	10 72
February	10 68
March	10 64
April	10 60

Tone :—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 8th,

Months,	To-day's price.
May	16 95
June	17 05
July	17 15
Aug.	17 85
Sept.	17 50
Oct.	17 65
Nov.	17 75
Dec.	17 85
Jan.	17 95
April	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 8th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 15
,, ,, Fully Good	7 55
,, ,, Fine	7 95
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	8 45
,, ,, ,, Fully HGood ..	8 85
,, ,, ,, Fine	9 25
M.G. Broach Good	9 00
,, ,, Fully Good	9 40
,, ,, Fine	9 80
M. G. Scinde Good	7 05
,, ,, Fully Good	7 45
,, ,, Fine	7 85

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 6th.

Total in Sight	9,342,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	428,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	142,000
American ,, ,, ...	3,316,000
Other ,, ,, ...	346,000
Total Sales	49,000
East Indian Sales	6,000
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	23,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,000
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	300
American Afloat	136,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	203,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	13,500
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	..
,, ,, to Continant	..
Futures at New York May	19 30
,, ,, ,, Jury	18 69
,, ,, ,, Oct.	18 83
,, ,, ,, Jan.	18 70
Spot Cotton at New York	19 55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 12
Futures at New York July	18 23
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	18 29
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	11 1/8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 8th.

Future at New York..	Mar ..	19 88
	July ..	19 43
	Oct. ..	19 53
	Jan ..	19 42

Liverpool, May 8th.

Cotton Bel. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	May ..	11 03
	July ..	10 98
	Oct. ..	10 84
	Jan. ..	10 74

London, May 8th.

Consols Investors	57 1/8 xd
Bar Gold	4 18 0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 6th.

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	35
,, ,, 2 months hence	..
Closing Tone of Silver :—China selling quiet,	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
,, 7 day Market loans ..	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates ..	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 6th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs May-June Sellers	56/6
Barletta Russo 54 lbs. May-June Sellers	56
Australian 52 lbs. May	57/9
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,390,000
Tone :—Easier.	

SHARES.

P. & O. Banking Corporation	14
Chartered Bank	17 1/2
Hongkong	115
National	40 3/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal,
Rayeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	17 1/4
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal ..	18 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	21
Tone of Linseed :—Quiet.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June quiet sellers ..	9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed :—May-June Sellers	18 3/8
Lidseed, Argentine May-June Nearest Value	20 5/8
Tons :—Demand slow.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	22
Corrugated Sheets	12

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47..	£ 99 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	58
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	35
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	58
7 % Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	10 5/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe May ..	8 3/8
Foreign o! Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	21/6
Tone :—Steady moderate biz,	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16, 18 C. a F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18/10 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers ..	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20
Tone :—No demand,	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 10.

To-day Reuter reported a fall of 15 points in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 501 and going up to Rs. 502 remained Rs. 500 at 4 p.m. While Broach July-August opened at Rs. 527 and after touching Rs. 528 eased to Rs. 524 on profit taking by Marwari opeartors and a Japanese House. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 523½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 524 and closed at Rs. 523½. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 418 and improved to Rs. 421 on Japan buying, the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 418½. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 439 and going up to Rs. 441 fluctuated between Rs. 440 and Rs. 439 and remained at 4 p.m. For G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 361 and July Rs. 373 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained very strong yesterday, and the inquiry from exporters and mill buyers was very large. About 12,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATION (6 P. M.)

Bombay. May 10tk.

		Rs.
Fally Good Broach ..	April May ..	498
,, ,, ,, ..	July August ..	523 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	361
,, ,, ,, ..	July ..	324
Flas Oomra ..	May ..	418
,, ,, ,, ..	July ..	438
Southern ..	May June ..	503
,, ,, ,, ..	June, July ..	508

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

B0mbay, May 10th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April May ..	493
,, ,, ,, ..	July Augt ..	523
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	361
,, ,, ,, ..	July ..	372
Fine Oomra's ..	May ..	418
,, ,, ,, ..	July ..	439
Southern ..	May/June ..	503
,, ..	June, July ..	508

SPOT QVOTATION.

Bombay, May 10th.

Description,	Super-Fine	F Good	Good	fine		
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	382	362	342	..	..	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	436	421	406	..	..	
M. G. Cebtral P. No. 1 ..	471	456	441	..	..	
M. G. Central P. No. 2 ..	456	441	426	..	..	
M. G. Broach	515	510	495	..	..	
M. G. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	..	
Southerns	514	504	494	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 10th May 1922.

Cotton	14240	Bales.
Wheat	9524	Cwts.
Linseed	12694	,,
Rape, etc.	3326	,,
Gingelly seed	3147	,,
Poppyseed	495	,,
Groundnuts	1251	,,
Castorseed	1082	,,
Rice	65276	,,
Myrabollams	1203	,,
Myrabollams	24059	,,
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	3264	,,
Gram	853	,,
Juwar	Nil	
Masur	1568	,,
Barley	1739	,,
Bajra	422	,,
Coal	7491	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

May 10.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-12-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-11-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27-7-6.
Bars silver ready, 94-2.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 94-2.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 93-10.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 13/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 7/16.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/8 1/2.
Bank's selling D D, 1/8 17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/8 25/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 9/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 5/8.
Tone of Exchange—Uncertain.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 313.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 333.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 323.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 165.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 160.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 202.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 182.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 354.
London gold ready—sh. 93-4.
London silver ready—d. 35 3/8.
London silver forward—d. 35 3/8.
Tone of Silver—India bought.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.44 1/8.
French Exchange, Frcs 48.80.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.00.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 53.60.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 89.70.
German Exchange, Mrks 1280.
Prague Exchange, Krons 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan, 86-8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

RLY. CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has communicated to the Government of India its strong protest against the conversation of the committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly, recently appointed to consider the recommendations of the Railway Committee, in regard to railway finances, into a Railway Central Advisory Council It says this is in direct contravention of recommendations of the Railway Committee that one half of non-official members of the Advisory Committees should be nominated by leading commercial and industrial associations and the other half should represent rural interests and Indian travellers Further, it is also against the assurances given by the Government in the Legislative Assembly.

CALCUTTA JAIL ENQUIRY.

MORE CONVICTS EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

At to-day's Presidency Jail Mutiny Enquiry, three more convicts were examined. Pir Mohammad substantially corroborated the story told by the convict, Kobad, yesterday, as regards the food supplied to ordinary and political prisoners. He had no complaint against the Superintendent, but he said the Jamadar and the food suppliers after Superintendent's departure, used to give them uneatable foodstuffs, Finding how well the Khilafat prisoners were treated, the ordinary convicts refused to take food for two days. On the third day the the Superintendent made enquiries and ordered the supply of better food. The Jamadars used to beat and assault the prisoners for fault or no fault. The matter was brought to the notice of the Superintendent and he took steps to right the wrong. Other two convicts examined denied the knowledge about the actual occurrence.

MOPLAH AMELIORATION COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIPTION RAISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 9.

The Secretary of the Moplah Amelioration Committee announces the subscription of Rs. 38,697-4-0, which includes Rs 25,000 by Jamal Moideen Saheb, Rs. 5,000 by O. Abdul Hakim Saheb and Rs. 2,500 from the Jasud Ulems, through Yusab Hakim Ajmal Khan.

CONVICTED FOR POSSESSING STOLEN PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 9.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced to-day three accused to six weeks rigorous imprisonment for having committed theft and with being in possession of stolen property in the shape of which stood charged before him on a previous occasion, being a common receiver called "Angle Nos."

COLLINS' DEFENCE OF TREATY.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IF IT IS REJECTED.

Mr. Michael Collins, chairman of the Provisional Government, speaking at Naas, county Kildare, on April 16th said the question the Irsh people had to decide was whether they would accept the peace with Britain which had been made in their name, or would they repudiate it and take their chance of what might come. They did not know what the opposition offered them or what they could get from them. People were bewildered by their changing policies. The opposition must show how their political or documental Republic could be established and secured.

"Have the opposition reasons for knowing that Britain would not interfere if they were to set up a Republic, when she refused last summer to negotiate at all on the basis of a Republic? And how do the opposition propose to bring in North-east Ulster," said Mr. Collins., "seeing that their leader has pledged himself not to coerce it? The people have a right to an answer to those questions. My advice to you is not to buy their pig in a poke. Let them answer those questions for you. Let them produce their signed document and their Republican Constitution. When they do these things there will not, I imagine, be any differences between us.

"If we proceed to tear up the treaty what must we except? Great Britain will tear up the treaty also. She will be absolved from her part of the bargain. Then we may expect a return of her forces and a new attempt to deprive us of our freedom. In the event of such a renewal the odds would be much more heavy against us. We should no longer have the sympathy of the world. We would have shown we were unable, or unfit, or unwilling to govern ourselves. The British would be able to press us, and more determinedly.

"If we were able to resist even to the point of our former resitance, could we expect to make a treaty? The British might with reason say to us: 'Your representatives adopted one treaty: a minority successfully repudiated that adoption. How do you know that the same will not happen again?'"

Their opponents were ready to wreck the treaty and had nothing to offer in its place "only the gambler's offer of another round in the race, and who knows whether the other fellow will be able to stick it and to induce the nation to gamble its freedom on that chance?" The opposition had resorted to language and tactics that were producing disorder and violence.

"The position is rapidly developing into a state of civil war," declared Mr. Collins. "The condition of the country is unstable, life is insecure, liberty is imperilled. This state of things must be brought to an end. It is a question now between ordered government and anarchy. The people want ordered government; they must and will have it."

De Valera's Policy.

What was the cause of Mr. De Valera's vacillations and his departure from constitutional ways? Why had he taken up the ways of anarchy? It was because the people of Ireland had not been willing to allow him to think for them and decide for them. That was their unforgiveable sin. For that they were to be punished and deprived of their constitutional right freely to express their will, to have their will and their wishes carried out by a Government freely chosen by them.

He spoke of those young soldiers who, he said stand for freedom under the Republican form of government, who had stood for it always, and who believe it is obtainable by force, and who think that if it is unobtainable it is better for the race and the nation to be exterminated than to accept anything less, and continued: "I have nothing but respect and honour, yes, and understanding too, for them, but we who were the leaders of the people—all of us—found that it was not obtainable at once as a result of thiss truggle, and while the soldiers, and we ourselves individually, are free to give up our lives and to think it better for the nation to perish than to postpone the full realisation of its ideals, we the leaders of the people have to act for the people as a whole, and they cannot take risks for the nation that they would be quite willing tlo take for themselves as individuals.

"Those soldiers may feel a natural and an honourable disappointment that our full ideal was not achieved at once. I fully understand it, I fully share it, but the soldiers, as the organised army of a civilised country, must guard the people in the exercise of their right, and must conform to the people's will as expressed by their civil Government. No other course is justifiable. If they do not they are no longer soldiers. It is their proud duty to defend their people in expressing and exercising their will."—"Manchester Guardian."

MODERATE SWEETMEATS FOR THE SIRKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Moderate Conference is over. The Elders and the Officials have had their say. May I just epitomise it for the benefit of the Bureaucracy, and also for our ultra Loyalists?

(1) *Military Expenditure*:—Sir Dinshaw Wacha regards it as calamitous, leading to Bankruptcy; and Mr. Hidayatullah, Minister of local Self-Government, supports that view!

(2) *Bombay Finances*:—Mr. Samarth bitterly opposes the arrangement, whereby the whole of Bombay Income Tax is grabbed by the Government of India; and another Minister, Mr. Mehta, sounds a note of warning, that no nation-building work can be undertaken in Bombay, unless one-third of the Income-Tax Collection was retained by Bombay!

(3) *Indianising of Services*:—Another Minister, Mr. Paranjpe moved the Resolution, on the ground of Economy and Economy; whilst Messrs. Wadia and Kanji supported it!

(4) *The Reforms*:—The Ministers admit, very haltingly, that the Reforms were not adequate!

(5) *The Dyarchy*:—Whilst Mr. Jamnadas owned, that Dyarchy had failed!

(6) *Provincial Autonomy*:—Mr. Jamnadas moved a Resolution asking for immediate Provincial Autonomy and element of responsibility in Central Government.

(7) *Repression*:—And the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sastri spoke with extreme caution "that people had been arrested and imprisoned in U. P., Bengal and Madras, because they had come forward as volunteers. (shame)"! Mr. Sastri then complained, that Section 144 was being illegally used by Government.'

These are the pious Resolutions of the Moderates and the Ministers! They will be duly forwarded to Government, and acknowledged by the Secretary. They will be considered at leisure and will be decided at their pleasure! Meanwhile

(1) Let the Leaders and Workers lie in jail!

(2) Let 144 be indenfiitely abused!

(3) Let the Military Moloch grab and scrab!

(4) Let the Railways freely squander!

(5) And let the Development Department build the Back Bay wall with Bombay's money and against Bombay's wish, advice and protest!

Moderates, please pause and ponder! Do not listen to Sir Chimanlal's advice. How can he conscientiously oppose any rapprochement, when he is actually a member of the Government, and a paid high placed servant of the people?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"CHEAP KHADDAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every friend of mine returning from up-country informs me that there is plenty of khaddar produced no-a-days, and in many places I am informed that it is sold so cheap as to bring it within the reach of the poor to buy. The Khadi Bhandar is the Khaddar Emporium for Bombay, yet I can assure you that the price of the stuff as bought from the Khadi Bhandar is too much for the poor to pay. Before the Khadi Bhandar gets the Khadi in its hand, presumably it passes so many other hands that in the end it has got to be sold for high rates. Organisation is what is required to attack this. Ordinarily businessmen do care whether the articles are cheap or costly so long as the consumption of their goods is secure; what they are careful is that they must not lose and that they gain something. But the Congress is not a Business Firm. In regard to the Khaddar Item, it is purely an Institution for Propaganda, so to carry on its activities to see our country produce and consume khaddar to the exclusion of foreign cloth, to "spend money like water" (in the words of Mahatma Gandhi) in regard to this item rather than make money out of it like a business man. I once again request the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to see to this urgently. My practical experience in hawking Khadi in the Streets of "G" Ward is that its price is too much for the poor mill hands and others to pay. Unless the P. C. C. comes to help the poor of our Ward by reducing the selling price of khadi even at a loss, I am afraid the latter cannot be rightly blamed if they express nothing mere than mere lip sympathy with our movement. Cannot the Bombay P. C. C. buy stocks and sell it to the poor through the volunteers say 25 per cent. less than their present cost price for a period of six months as a matter of propaganda? What an amount of money is at present spent in regard to holding public meetings and printing placards and hand bills? Is this not pure propaganda? a relish for such plates—the classes or the masses? Attend any meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalaya compound and see how many of the audience are half-clad and under-fed? You will rarely see one in a hundred. Hence, it is that I am now crying at the pitch of my voice to stop all this completely if necessary for some time and expend as much as you can in selling Khadi through the Volunteers. I have done this work myself and am still doing it along with a handful of others and my practical experience is that by this single line of work, you can do as much propaganda work as a hundred public meetings do. And what is more important to note is that this propaganda would be carried on not among the classes alone, but from the millionaire down to the mill-hand.

Some of the District Congress Committees in Bombay, which have opened Khadi shops in their areas are even selling at a rate higher than the price for which they buy. The "G" Ward Dist. C. C. is an instance of the same. They get most of their stock from the Khadi Bhandar whose selling prices are not within the reach of the poor. To this the "G" Ward D. C. C. adds all the expenditure incurred in bringing the stock from the city to their head quarters, discounts the discount offered to them by the Khadi Bandar and finally sells the stuff at a rate *higher that the high rate of the Khadi Bhandar*. Is this the way to spread the Khadi Movement? Is this the answer to Mahatma Gandhi's call: "Spend money like water," in pushing on the Khaddar Movement? Let each Congress Member consult his conscience and give me a reply!

Yours, etc.,
C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Lady Jamsetji Road,
Dadar, 3rd May, 1922.

DACOITIES NEAR AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 9.

For some time past, reports are being received of dacoities being committed in the surrounding villages. It is said that dacoits are fully armed and they are freely looting and plundering the people. At times, murders also are reported to have been committed.

A Calcutta message states, arrangements are being made to send a deputation to the Viceroy from the Associated Chamber of Commerce of India and Indian public bodies, to protest to Government against the heavy public expenditure. (A. P.)

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USE OF KHADDAR.

DIFFICULTIES REAL AND IMAGINARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In view of the fact that the All-India Congress Committee have decided on pushing vigorously the Khaddar movement, a survey of the situation as regards the spread of Khaddar in our midst and the suggestion of means, which in my humble opinion will be helpful to accelerate the work, will not be inopportune at the present juncture.

I shall try to divide the bulk of the people into the following six divisions:—(1) those who have adopted Khaddar wholly; (2) those who eschew it on political grounds; (3) those who have adopted Khaddar partly; (4) those who have difficulties; (5) those who are ignorant of the value of Khaddar; (6) those who are indifferent.

Now, of the people coming under division (1) I have nothing to say to-day. As to division (2) we meet a very large class of people who are wearing Khaddar only partly. Why? If we carefully examine all they have to say we can reduce it to this. They are slowly eliminating their foreign cloth (which they have already plentifully stocked) by using it away and then replacing it by Khaddar. They think it hard to cast off the foreign cloth and replace it all at once with Khaddar. It is the question of money that comes in. If they were to destroy their foreign cloth intoto, where are they going to find the money to buy the needed Khaddar? I think to an extent this seems to be a real difficulty. Though it shows that people are taking the Khaddar movement not in the proper spirit. They must not lose the significance and spirit in which Khaddar has been decided upon by the National Congress as the only means to attack the poverty of the nation. It must be borne in mind that when we have to save one part of a house from catching fire we have to destroy the part on fire. It is no use pondering upon the rebuilding. We have to look to the immediate necessity. And then, a change for the good does not come unless we determine to sweep off the evil at once. No man can sanely affirm that he will slowly eradicate his lying habit and then begin to tell the truth. The conviction coming over the mind that truth is indispensable to me, I must instantaneously begin to tell the truth. I must forthwith stop lying.

I am not trying to minimise the difficulty, but I think that those who talk of gradual elimination of the foreign cloth are not rising to the occasion. I must say that the nation has demanded the meanest sacrifice and if people do not understand it in this light of sacrifice it is clear that they are missing the significance of the Khaddar movement. It is the call of the Motherland the call of Truth in the name of millions of starving fellow country-men. It is wild and cold-hearted callousness to come forward talking of the gradual elimination. It is asking the poor millions to starve on for so much time more. Are we going to do so? Destroying or disposing of the foreign cloth immediately and at one stroke means determining to end the hunger problem in India. When the Boston Tea Party mingled the tea in salt water of the ocean, they did not want to consider where they would get the tea next morning. If the mingling of the tea with the salt water of the ocean was a challenge to the wicked policy of George, III why, the destruction of the foreign cloth is also a challenge to the enslaving poverty of India.

PLEA OF INSUFFICIENCY OF KHADDAR.

They argue that is not sufficient Khaddar. I know that it will be hard for the people to find the Khaddar. But the wonder that would dawn upon them is that they have been using all these past years so much unnecessarily superfluous cloth, they will find that they can immeasurably reduce their wants and they can indeed do withless cloth to the men and women decently dressed.

I would fain like to quote the words of that patriotic woman, Mrs. Cushing, when she wrote after the Congress met in October 1765 to her friend saying, "I hope there are none of us but would sooner wrap ourselves in sheep and goatskins than by English goods of a people who have insulted us in such a scandalous manner" She wrote at a time when a historian states, all over the country the merchants agreed not to buy British goods and men and women promised to wear homespun clothes and go without all imported things in order to show that they were not dependant on England," The words came from the soul of the great patriotic poetess of India when she said that Indian women would cover themselves with barks and leaves as Sitadevi did in days of yore.

Eighteen solid months have gone by and people are still thinking of making the gradual elimination: Those, who say this must admit it to their shame that for their procrastination they are being punished at last. What they refused to do eighteen months ago they are finding themselves unable to do to-day. If they had done away with the foreign cloth then, they would by this time bought all the Khaddar necessary for themselves. If they had worked upon the Charkha for two hours on the average per day during all these long seven hundred and thirty days, they would have walked about in selfrespecting clothes to-day. It is the evil of lethargy so unmistakably present in the degenerate that has kept us slaves to-day of the Lancashire wheels. Shall we shake off this lethargy which like chilling snow clings to our body? Then only we feel the warmth. There is an evil spell upon us and we have to make a great effort to throw it off. We are hypnotised by the slippery smoothness and glowing clours of the foreign cloth. How long are we to remain under this hypnotism?

MILL MADE CLOTH.

They say again, why, we are using the Swadeshi Mill made cloth. The mills are ours. The owners are Indians. What objection is there to use this cloth? Why do you insist so much upon the homespun?" In their frantic effort to cover their weakness, they fail to understand that the mill made cloth of to day is not purely swadeshi nor do they care to realise the dangers with which it is fraught. There is no guarantee that the grabbing capalist will not enhance the prices as demand rises, nor is there the requisite assurance that the yarn will not be foreign. In adopting Khaddar we are safe-guarding all risks both economical and moral. We want to break the spell of fineness and colour. We must first return to our normal condition and there will be ample time to develop the national manufacture in its various aspects.

The truth in many cases is that some have bought Khaddar—just a little—once in a way when they were roused. The awakening was temporary. They have slackened. They have not been serious afterwards. These people seem so far inert that they require constant stimulants.

I regret to find that the conduct of several Congress Office-bearers and workers is not complementary in this respect. They have kept a suit ready to put on when they are on duty or when they have to attend public meeting. These uniforms are thrust away in a corner when the occasion has passed away and they return to their old clothes.

IMAGINERY DIFFICULTIES.

Coming to Division (4), i.e. those who think that they have difficulties in their way of adopting Khaddar, we shall find on a little consideration that their difficulties are more imaginary than real. The truth is that they are afraid of making the change. Let them once boldly decide to act up as their conscience dicates and they will find that a wonderful transformation results. It is no use waiting for the neighbour, the friend or the colleague to do it first and then to follow in his footsteps. They must take the initative and find the necessary courage in their heart to act. Those, who by their profession or service are so circumstanced that they think it as a matter of absolute fact that they will suffer materially by the adoption of Khaddar must needs change that profession or service. I do not mean to say that it is quite a light matter to leave a lucrative profession or position, but, are we going to hug it hard at the cost of our self-respect?

There is, however, one way for those who cannot make the sacrifice. They can discard the use of foreign cloth entirely in the house. If they cannot put on the homespun when on duty, they may then make use of the regulation uniforms or the mill-made cloth. This second way does not commend itself to me because it is fraught with vicious back-sliding. But I do recommend it for those who have not yet acquired the needed strength to practice what they believe in. Khaddar must be made the fashion of the day. This will make the way clearer for nervous people. Every one who has the means must lead. However, no one need wait for the lead. One must do his duty to Bharat Mata irrespective of consequences.

Division (5) comprises all those who are still ignorant of the value of Khaddar. This is a very large class indeed. The ignorant masses who are pinioned to their helpless state by our negligence have not yet understood the significance of Khaddar. Some of them do use Khaddar, but they have not understood the sacred truth underlying the Khaddar movement. It has not been explained to them. That is one reason why they are some times fanatically impatient of non-Khaddar caps on certain occasions. There actions invoke more pity than resentment. Truly, we are responsible in every way for their mad outbursts.

What is sorely needed in the case of such a class is more igorous work and ceaseless propaganda. They have long served us, let us now in turn serve them with all the strength we can command. It is hopless to tell them to do a thing. They must be clearly told the why and wherefore. We must approach them with a feeling of love and brotherliness nor must we maintain the least aloofness. Immediately there will be cast a barrage by those who are determined to crush this movement. We must cling to them as a struggling swimmer does to a plank. The masses are the plank which will save us and save the country from drowning.

Division VI.—Men may be indifferent either through ignorance or selfishness Of the former, I have already spoken above. The latter class are people who can read and write. They read newspapers, attend meetings and are fully informed of what is going about them in the country. These people are ease-loving. They are struggling hard to make the most of their life—I mean the material life. Amongst them we shall find many good and honest people. But they are ever unwilling to undergo the least inconvenience. Perhaps, they have grown up to certain conventions, and habits have so far mastered them, that they fail to see the evil that is wrought or having understood the full extent of the mischief are so much weak that they cannot break their habits. They have been always wearing a particular kind of cloth and they would feel uncomfortable if they were to adopt Khaddar. They are even afraid of making an experiment.

These self-centred people believe that it is none of their business to think of their neighbours or of the suffering poor people. It is this attitude that makes their hearts adamantine to the cries of their fellow-men. The God in them is slumbering. These need a spiritual awakening and the happiest and the greatest will be the day when such an awakening comes. We must knock at their door continuously from without The soul within them must be knocking from within. We will together batter this wall of selfishness.

POLITICAL OBJECTIONS.

Lastly,—There are people who say that they cannot adopt Khaddar on political grounds. There is no meaning in what they say. Khaddar aims mainly at the destruction of our enforced helplessness and poverty. I do not see that there is the least of politics in spinning, weaving or wearing Khaddar. It is sheer morbidity or cruel deception to state that Khaddar smacks of politics, and if with this misconception we continue to suspect sedition in Khaddar, it would mean the most wretched exhibition of cowardice on our part. The right to cover our body with the clothes of our choice is as much inherent in a man as the right to breathe the air.

EMPIRE'S NAVAL NEEDS.

DUTY OF DOMINION.

LORD LEE'S OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Outspoken remarks on the subject of Dominions' contributions to naval needs were made by Lord Lee in addressing the Colonial Institute on the Washington Conference. He believed that the most important result was the complete change of attitude of nations and treaties were concluded in terms of peace rather than of war. He laid emphasis on the closeness of the instinctive and inevitable cooperation between the United States and the British Empire delegations. Referring to the effect of the naval treaty, Lord Lee said he thought that insufficient credit had been given to Britain for her abandonment of her immemorial traditions in the adoption of the one-power standard. The sacrifice was made in the interest of the peace of the world, but also for the relief of the tax-payer.

DOMINIONS' LETHARGIC ATTITUDE.

It was the more gratifying because, help in connection with the maintenance of the British Navy for which the Imperial Conference gave hope, did not at present show signs of meterialising. He pointed out that the Imperial Conference after full, prolongedd and intimate discussion of the naval needs of the Empire had agreed that the maintenance of the Empire navy was the concern of the whole Empire and the extent and form to which the burden should be shared, should be left until after the Washington Conference, but although those results were now known, Britain had no word of comfort or offer of help from sister nations. On the contrary Britain was confronted with signs of even more drastic reductions and even with the tendency to demobilise the slender naval forces hitherto maintained. Lord Lee declared that the growth and development of Dominion navies had necessarily not proceeded of any logical plan. Like topsy they had just growed, but now, more like topsy-turvy they were just shrinking. That was a tendency which he could only describe as exceedingly disappointing and discouraging to participants in the Imperial Conference. The result was that the Royal Navy of Britain was being compelled to shoulder the entire responsibility for the protection of commerce and the liberties of the Empire and the British taxpayer was being forced once more to foot practically the entire bill.

NEED FOR ACTIVE HELP.

It was not for him to question either the action or the inaction of the free responsible Governments of the Empire over which Britain had no kind of control, but it would not be dealing fairly if last year's expections should be wearing such a discouraging aspect and they were thrown back to a state of affairs so little conducive to the prestige and safety of the Empire under which the mother-country and the home taxpayers should be saddled with the entire burden of what was prifnarily service of the Empire. That was unfair unwise and impossible of continuance. So long as she could, Britain would continue to staggre along under the burden thus imposed, hoping at the same time that the eyes, hearts and pockets of fellow citizens of Empire would be opened and bring relief before it was too late. In the meantime she was grateful for the alleviations resulting from the Washington Conference.

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS IN RUSSIA.

POPE'S MEMORANDUM TO GENOA DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10

In a memorandum addressed to the States attending the Conference, the Pope requests that the agreement to be concluded shall explicitly provide for full liberty of conscience in Russia in the exercise of public and private worship and restoration and respect for property belonging to religious communities.

U.S. & THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Washington.—The Cabinet discussed the Russian problem as affected by the negotiations at Genoa. The opinion was generally expressed at the meeting that the attitude of the Allied Governments towards the Soviet as disclosed at Genoa virtually agreed with the policy of United States and the hope was expressed that the Conference would find a solution acceptable to the United States.

MARSHAL JOFFRE.

PROCEEDS TO MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Berlin.—Marshal Joffre and two Russian colleagues have arrived here from Genoa, and immediately proceeded by aeroplane to Moscow.

A meeting of the members of the Kolhapur Bar, was held in the Chief Judge's Court on the 9th instant, to place on record their heart-felt condolences at the sad and sudden demise of His Highness Sir Shahu Chatrapati, Mabaraj of Kolhapur, Mr. Pangu presiding.

LORD BUDDHA'S ANNIVERSARY.

INDIA'S DEBT TO BUDDHISM.

PUBLIC CELEBRATION AT MADHAV BAUG.

At the Madhav Baug on Wednesday evening a public meeting was held to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Gautama Budha. There were *bhajans* and songs in the beginning. Mr. K. Natarajan presided. The meeting was a representative one, including members of most of the communities in the city.

Mr. Natarajan said it was very strange that Indians should not celebrate the life of the greatest Indian and the greatest man ever known, namely, the illustrious Lord Budha. The receiving of a poem from a Mysore lady had reminded him of this and he had at once written to the venerable Anagarika Dhammapala at Calcutta and the latter at once wrote an encouraging letter to the speaker, naming the day on which the anniversary fell, and they were thankful to Dr. A. L. Nair for the arrangements made for that gathering. He welcomed the Japanese friends present at the meeting, on behalf of them all. He hoped that they would celebrate this annual event not only in Bombay, but in every city throughout this country.

MR. A. H. HYDARI.

Mr A. Hydari said it might be news to them that as an orthodox Moslem he should revere and adore Budha. His teachings had reached Europe through Arabic books and he was revered as a saint, both by the Moslems and Christians. Budha had inspired the best art they had ever produced. The speaker had shown a European author the paintings of Ajanta and he had told him that they were as great works of genius as any of Michael Angelo. Because their religious art was so great and because he inspired it, he asked the Indians to revere the greatest Indian ever born in this country.

THE CULT OF LOVE.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was glad that the teachings of Budha had not been yet forgotten by them. He greatest teaching was his love of men, and it was the misery of men, his love of humanity, that led him to renounce the world, with a view to relieve humanity. If he had loved humantty a little less he might not have been so successful in finding out a solution—the solution of Nirvana. His real teaching was love of humanity and his teaching had affected the lives of many of them.

BEST WEAPON AGAINST CASTE.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar said Budha's great teachings were likely to be of great use to them at this juncture of their national life There were crores of their countrymen now living, whose fallen condition would not but bring tears to their eyes. It was Budha who called himself their friend to their countrymen of the depressed classes, were treated worse than dogs, especially in Southern India. Budha's teachings would be of the greatest help to them in raising their depressed brethren Let us shed the insolence of superiority of caste from our hearts, said Mr. Devdhar, and lift up the fallen in the light of Budha's teachings.

JAPANESE CONSUL'S SPEECH

The Japanese Consul, Mr. E. Nuita, said he was thankful to the President and the Indians present there for the hospitality and friendship extended to him and the Japanese present there. He was from Japan where many of their Budhist friends must have gathered that very day to celebrate the occasion. The Japanese had, therefore, accepted the invitation and come to the meeting and they felt as if they were in Japan amongst their own friends. The Japanese would be very glad because Indians had extended hospitality to them. It was needless for him to review the history of Budha and Indo-Japanese relations from the Budhistic point of view. Japan had made remarkable progress in every line of her national life and for that progress she owed much to the spirit of Budhism which came from India to Japan. They in Japan would be very gratified at the friendly relations between the Japanese and Indians. He was a Japanese and he was glad to be united with them. He was glad to be present at the meeting and he was thankful to them for their hospitality on behalf of his friends and himself.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer also spoke.

SWAMI SATYADEV.

Swami Satyadev said they would not have fallen so low, if they had not given up Budhism. He asked them to study the teachings of Budha. Never was there so much tolerance as under the Emperor Asoka. That was the grand beauty of Budhism. It was Budha who liberated women, as no other religious preacher had done. Budha had shown the way to the fallen, raised them, encouraged them and taken them to his heart. Fallen women or fallen men were the same to him. He was their saviour. Budha had spread his teachings throughout the world by means of his missionaries. His teachings to-day were as applicable as they were 2,500 years ago. Because they had given up Budhisim they had fallen so low, and they would get swaraj when they would embrace that religion again. He hoped to devote the next few years of his life to the spread of Budhism.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

Mr. R. Jayakar said he war glad to have such a gathering as that where persons of all kinds of political opinions were present. They had in their midst the Japanese Consul and Mr. Jayakar emphisised the need of such occasions being revived, because mankind and humanity honoured those virtues in dead men for which they imprisoned living men. They must condemn such a practice. There was a great need in this country that the human belief and confidence, which they had always associated with Budha, should be revived. During the last two years Indian had seen those very virtues, which they all admired in Budha, being imprisoned. They spoke of *Tyaga*, and complete self-effacement which they admired in the great Budha. When they went to the root of certain events which had happened in this country, which they had carried in their minds, they would think that such an occasion as the present one was needed. They had to remember one or two things in that regard.

ASIATIC UNITY.

They wanted to make a beginning by making a little endeavour for constructing Asiatic anity. There was no harm in having as high ideals as possible and the presence of the Japanese gentlemen there was a good augury. Their best letter of introduction when they went to Japan, or to outside countries—was that they came from a country, the highest spirituality of which was embodied in the figure of Budha. In course of time they wanted to find out the central medium which ran throughout all Asiatic countries. The unity of Asiatic countries had been denied from high quarters, because some of these were high and some low. The second principle was that conquest or capture could take place by tenderness and not by violence. What was the better way of capturing—tenderness or violence? That was the struggle of theirs. They were amidst the movement which typified that struggle. They must not judge of the success or otherwise of the great movement, from a tiny little part of a couple of years. They must have at least 200 years for that purpose. Fortunately the Indian Penal Code did not touch ambition and their ambition was that the psychological unity of Asia might be constructed by such efforts and that the virtues which they revered in dead men might be admired in living men. (Cheers).

With a vote of thanks by Mr. Narottam Morarji, who asked that subscriptions might be collected for the purpose of having a permanent society, the meeting terminated.

REPRESSION IN DHAR.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Chhotelall Kashiram of Indore District Congress Committee went to Dhar for collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. When he was appealing to the public for the same, the Dewan odered the police to arrest him. More arrests are expected.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

SIR B. K BOSE'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR May, 10

Sir Bipin Krishna Bose writing in this week's "Hitavadi" says, that those who consitute the National Liberal Federation have not left the Congress and founded an organisation of their own, without any severe pang Speaking for himself, he would gladly re-enter the Congress, provided the old creed is restored in its entirety and the programme of non-cooperation completely abandoned in every particular. He welcomes the impetus which the Congress propaganda has given to home manufactured cloth, but to make it a permanent success, it must be dissociated from politics and carried on prudential business lines and to the extent it is economically sound. Speaking of the new legislative councils particularly in the Central Provinces, he says, that autocratic tutelage under which everything was done for the people and little or nothing by the people is not a thing of the past. The Council members are conscious of their great powers and are determined to use them to advance public welfare.

INDIVIDUAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD May, 10.

A communication to the press by the United Province Congress Comittee says that the Associated Press message about the decision of the Council of U. P. Provincial Congress Committee in regard to the starting of individual civil disobedience is incomplete and does not give all the facts. The question of civil disobedience was discussed at the Council meeting and members were of opinion, that permission should be granted for individual civil disobedience to districts which were prepared for it. It was felt generally the time was fast coming when we would have to defend again at all costs the right of free speech and association. No formal decision, however, was arrived at and the matter was referred to the Provincial Committee. A further resolution called upon the people to concentrate on organisation and constructive programme, so as to make themselves fit at an early date for civil disobedience. The police have taken away during last search of the provincial office proceedings of last council meeting. It is thus not possible to give the full proceedings.

Paris.—A fire arising from some electrical defect broke out in the music hall, Casino de Paris, while a rehearsal was proceeding The scenery flared up, whereupon the iron curtain was immediately lowered, but it fell down on the stage. The actors, however, managed to escape.

Sir T. Birkin, pioneer of the Nottingham Lace trade left 2,144,000 sterling.

George Croll, Director of Harrisons and Crossfield, and of many Rubber companies, who fell under a train last February and was killed, left 88,470 sterling.

Paris.—President Millerand has arrived back from his North African tour.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward mails of April 27, expected to arrive at midnight.

Mr. Ved's lecture on "The Four R's of Powers and Peoples in Arms—A Warning to the World." Marvadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 12.

Final M.B.B.S., Intermediate M.B.B.S. and Preliminary Scientific Examination Results, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY, 13.

The S. S. "Kalyan" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH

SUVRANA—beloved wife of Tanman C. Pandya B. A. L. C. E. and daughter-it-law of Rao Bahadur C. S. Pandya B. A. J. P. died at Surat on Monday last after a short illness at the young age of 26.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "China" has on board the outward mails of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 10 instant.

MOON-LIGHT BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Band A. F. I. will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) the 11th inst. 9 p.m. (S.T.)

REPORTED THEFT AT COLABA.

Ahmed Khan Ghurikhan, a shopkeeper, residing on the first floor of a house in Trinity Street, Colaba, complains that at 11-30 p.m. on the 8th instant he locked his room, went out and slept on the road. At 5-30 a.m. he returned and found the lock on the door broken. On entering the room he found the boxes forced open and jewellery, currency notes and cash, valued at Rs. 891, stolen therefrom.

M. C. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Mangalorean Catholic Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., will take place on the 28th instant, when the report of the Managing Committee on the working of the Society will be presented, together with the audited statements of accounts. The report states that the year opened with 268 members holding 1,622 shares—and to this were added 41 new members subscribing for 102 shares. The year closed with 307 members, holding 1,721 shares. The rates of interest allowed on fixed deposits were 5½ per cent. for six months and 6½ per cent. for 12 months. The balance of the amount of the deposits at the end of the year was Rs. 8,210-0-1. Sixty fresh loans aggregating Rs. 15,761 were advanced to members and the repayments amounted to Rs. 11,862. The total income of the Society for the year amounted Rs. 1,398-15-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 601-14-0, leaving a net profit of Rs. 797-1-0.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ECHO OF THE BOMBAY RIOT.

FALSE COMPLAINT TO POLICE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Sub-Inspector Mohmed Akbar charged Sadanand Harischandra with lodging a false complaint with the police on the 22nd November, 1921.

The evidence showed that the accused resided at Ripon Road during the last Bombay riot. On the 22nd of November, 1921, at 2 P. M. the accused went to the Agripada Police Station and lodged a complaint that soon after the military opened fire at Ripon Road on the 17th idem, his house was looted by several persons and a bag containing notes valued at Rs. 1,000 taken away. Soon after that, the accused again called at the Police Station and reported that he had seen a Purdeshi, named Shivshanker, at Mahim Railway Station with his stolen property. The police thereupon made enquiries and learnt that the Purdeshi, Shivshanker, in question, was placed some time previous to this incident by police before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaon for being in possession of currency notes, which he could not account for, but was discharged for want of evidence. Later on, one Jangoo Zilloo was traced by the police as the real owner of the property (currency notes) and Purdeshi Shivshanker was again arrested and placed before Mr. Olivera, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, who convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment. The accused in this case, Sadanand Harischandra, was then charged with falsely claiming the currency notes as his own which really belonged to Jangoo Zilloo and his lodging a false complaint with the police in regard to a theft in his house.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that the notes were his. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 100, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. His Worship also complimented Sub-Inspector Mohmed Akbar for so successfully investigating the case.

POLICEMAN AS HOUSE-BREAKER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Merrifield charged Tukaram Gangaji, an armed Police Constable with house-breaking and theft of a purse containing Rs. 5, a penknife and metal studs belonging to Nawabshah Gulabshah, another armed Police Constable.

The prosecution story was that the complainant was on duty on the 6th instant when the accused who was his neighbour, climbed over the partition wall, entered the complainant's room and after breaking open the box stole the articles.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was drunk at the time.

The Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At the Excelsior Theatre this week "The Optimystics" are presenting an excellent programme which is being well received by enthusiastic houses. The opening commences with a "musical melange", and contains some very good numbers. Miss Eva George, with her bright songs and quaint mannerisms, is a firm favourite, as is also Mr. Charles Resta, whose songs and gags keep the audience highly amused. The duets of Mr. Anthony South and Miss Pauline Day were deservedly encored, and we wished we could have had an encore from Mr. South who possesses a fine baritone voice. The song "Glory of the Sea" gave full scope to the rich contralto voice of Miss Pauline Day. At the piano, both as accompanist and soloist, Miss Fiona Leigh works hard, and contributes materially towards the success of the evening.

Mr. Fred Attila thrills and baffles us with his trick "Sawing Through a Woman."

The conjuring and illusions of the Great Okito, assisted by Miss Soy Lung Kee, hold the rapt attention of the audience, the production of ducks, flowers and other articles from under an apparently empty cloak being particularly mystifying.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, May 11, 1922.

CRYING SCANDAL AND THE REMEDY.

What are the volunteers doing? When foreign cloth is being sold in the streets of Bhuleshwar—and no doubt also in other quarters of the city—why is not *Khaddar* being sold in the same streets, and why are our volunteers not there to point the patriotic moral. The foreign cloth, we shall be told, is cheaper than the home-made product, therefor the very poor who are so numerous in India are more or less obliged to buy it; and, as picketing is not at present sanctioned: nothing can be done. It is very easy to say that nothing can be done; whenever a little energy and perhaps a little sacrifice is required in order to do something. There are many Swadeshi stores in Bombay, which have all been opened with some public ceremony as if their existence had been for the public benefit rather than for purposes of private profit. Most of them, we are assured, are "doing well," which means, in commercial language, they are making handsome profits. Can that be a matter for congratulation to the patriotic shareholders, when foreign cloth is being sold in the streets and purchased freely by the very poor, because *Khaddar* is too expensive for that class of people? If the people interested in these stores realised the importance to the cause, which they profess a wish to serve, of the popularisation of *Khaddar*, they would not congratulate themselves on profits which possess no national importance—nay, are a crime against the nation while this state of things endures—but rather would be horrified at the said profits, and refuse them, giving them over to the various undertakings as a subsidy by the help of which so much *Khaddar* might be sold at a price accessible to the people who now are economically obliged to purchase foreign cloth.

We call the attention of the Ward Committees, and especially of the Provincial Congress Committee urgently to this scandal—for it is no less—which calls for an immediate remedy unless the most important—and till now the most successful—point in the Non-co-operation Programme is to be lost through sheer apathy on the part of those responsible for the work of pressing it home. It seems a rather bitter irony that this neglect should happen to synchronise with the desire expressed in certain quarters for a change of aims, because forsooth the present, constructive programme gives insufficient scope for the patriotic fervour of the malcontents! Anyone who can desire a change of programme while things are in this state, who (in other words) having glaringly failed of his duty in one field of effort, can turn as frivolously to another, is not worth a pie to any movement; let him go. To seek to argue with him is a waste of time, and time is precious. But let those who really are sincere and wish to do their duty, take this matter of the cheapening of *Khaddar* and its public sale in hand at once, and seriously. It may be that a subsidy from the All-India Congress Committee may be necessary to bring the price down to a figure which the poor can pay. But no subsidy should be given until the vendors of *Khadi* have been approached, and every pressure has been brought to bear upon them to forgo large profits. The profits should be standardised at a rate as low as possible. Co-operation by a few of the leading Swadeshi stores can accomplish this. No national subsidy should, of course, be given to ordinary profiteering concerns. This work of nationalising *Khadi* should be done immediately and every agency available enlisted for public sale and advertisement.

On the principle that example is always better than precept, it may be advisable to concentrate all energy on a particular ward or district, to begin with; so that the example of that ward or district may show the way to others, and arouse enthusiasm. We published yesterday the views of a correspondent as to how the Khaddar movement should be organised in the Sholapur district. To-day we publish the views on the same subject of one who knows the poorer quarters of Bombay. Their remarks are worth considering. Anyhow, we would suggest, in addition to the recommendations we have made above, that the Provincial Congress Committee should select a district (Sholapur or another), a ward of the city and a suburb, for this great experiment. And we should like the city ward to be Bhuleshwar.

RIGHT VERSUS MIGHT.

From the reports we have published regarding the progress of the struggle at Mulshi Petha, it appears to us that it has now become a question of essential Right versus legalised Might. It is unfortunate that the seriousness of the situation should have been accentuated by the company—or its officials—giving a new turn to events by engaging goondas to assault and intimidate those who are trying to defend what they regard as their inalienable rights. In persisting in carrying out the scheme, both the Tata Company and the Government of Bombay have been acting in a manner that will reflect credit upon neither of them. The situation at Mulshi is not one of mere barter as if in return for every acre of land that the company might need, they would give adequate compensation to the owner thereof. The matter rests far deeper on the fundamental basis of the Hindu social structure; and the rapacious greed of the company, regardless of all time-honoured obligations connected with the land they propose to acquire, and the consent of the Government and its officials are regarded by the public as a crime against humanity.

That is the long and short of the whole affair; and even if the Tata Company, backed up by Government were to succeed in breaking down the opposition of the unfortunate Mavalas, the "success" would leave a permanent stigma on the name of the Tatas. The putting into operation of the Land Acquisition Act does not make the part of Government in this affair look less odious. The Act never contemplated the wholesale eviction of villagers or throwing them upon the streets. Nor can even the Act be pleaded as a justification for disturbing the even tenor of Hindu social life, or setting at nought the cherished objects of Hindu law regarding the devolution of ancestral property, or destroying the vested interests of unborn generations. Where there is real necessity for disturbing the *status quo*, as in Mysore, it is incumbent on Government to see first and foremost that existing rights, not only of the present generation but also of the generations yet to come, are fully respected and restored, and that the village entities are not wantonly destroyed, so that the project may not carry with it its own Nemesis in the shape of the curses of deeply-wronged people.

That both the authorities and the Tata Company have affected a callous disregard for the rights and sentiments of the sturdy Mavalas is now beyond question. But that they should also affect an equal degree of indifference to public opinion is amazing. Should the hooliganism of the goondas and the lawless behaviour of the officials continue, public sympathy will be completely estranged from the Tatas, whose attitude in recent times appears to us unworthy of the high traditions bequeathed by the late J. N. Tata. If the Tatas value their good name and respect public opinion, they will do well to pause in their rash—and none too glorious—career at Mulshi, and consider whether any gains they may forcibly obtain over the Mavalas would not in the end be too dearly bought. In these days when the bogey of Non-co-operation has rendered Government incapable of calm judgment, would it be too much, we wonder, to expect the Tatas to take saner counsel on a matter that may ultimately make or mar the fortunes of their house, and act according to the best ideals of their late founder.

THE AKALI MOVEMENT.

From time to time we are treated to reports alleging manifestations of lawlessness on the part of Akali Sikhs. These reports are calculated to indicate that the Gurdwara Reform Movement in the Punjab has degenerated from a laudable and widespread attempt to purify the administration of Sikh shrines into a branch of the non-co-operation movement—a branch which repudiates the theory and practice of non-violence. Under the present circumstances existing in the Punjab it is not at all an easy task to arrive at the truth concerning any movement on which the Government happens to look askance. Press communiques say one thing and the Akalis themselves when questioned declare that so far from embarking on a campaign of systematic terrorism their methods are as pure as the objects they have in view. They point to the fact that hitherto the only glaring and proven instances of terrorism, or "frightfulness" in any form accompanying the Akali evangel have been the work of those unworthy Mahunts who saw their *gadis* in danger of being lost. We are on principle inclined to the opinion that the proverbial fanatic zeal of the Akali has been the main inspiration for stories of Akali lawlessness. Readers of Kipling's "*Kim*" written thirty years ago, will remember how Kim looked with awe on the Akali Sikh he met on the Grand Trunk Road and refrained from attempting badinage with him for "the Akali's temper is short and his arm is long."

If its adherents are given a reputation for sternness—not to say irascibility—it is easy to understand how the revival of a movement lends itself to alarmist tales and exaggerations such as much of the present official hearsay news from the Punjab features. The vernacular Press of the Province does not share official fears as to the truculence of the Akali Sikhs. The latter are represented by the vernacular press as puritans working without violence and educating public opinion for the reform of the Sikh religion. It is unfortunate that here as elsewhere the reformers should be regarded as opponents by the Government—but it is not surprising. A Government constituted as the present Government of India is, must needs be suspicious of any movement calculated to regenerate a community and to discredit older ideas. When Swami Vivekenanda preached in Bengal he was closely watched by the C. I. D. The Ramkrishna Mission's Math at Belur near Calcutta was an object of special suspicion to the secret service. The Bengal Government of those days would have denied vehemently that their suspicions of Vivekenanda's mission had root in the fact that the Swami sought to revive the spirit of Nationalism—of patriotic Indianism—in Bengal. For the Ramkrishna Mission indirectly worked to this laudable end. By attempting to cleanse and revivify Hinduism it sought to raise up a generation of Hindus who were Indians first and graduates of a Western Educational system afterwards.

Most religious revivals and reforms operate to this end of revitalizing Nationalism, and most religious movements of this sort come therefore under the suspicion of an alien form of Government which feels it exists only because the people's patriotism has not impelled them to desire a change. The Arya Samaj movement in the Punjab was in 1907 regarded by official eyes as being greatly responsible for unrest in that Province. Arya Samajists were in those days treated with the intense suspicion now being accorded the Akali Sikhs. We may regard it as axiomatic that in an Oriental country subjected to the rule of foreigners any movement, religious, political or social, which tends to increase the self-respect, independence and self-reliance of a subject community, is distasteful to the rulers. In the case of the Akali movement, the aim is primarily to remove from Government control, interference or association, the administration of Sikh temples and shrines. As things have been, the Mahants have regarded themselves somewhat as Government proteges—with the power of Government to support them. Removed, as they thought they were, from fear of public opinion, these Mahants have in many cases grown deplorably lax both in their mode of private life and in their duties. Perhaps the Government regards the Akali movement as reflecting on the Punjab administration—which, of course, cannot admit any errors in the matter of its handling of certain powers hitherto exercised in respect to the Sikh shrines. Whatever the facts may be to-day, it is well-known that the Sikh Gurdwara Reformers at the outset of their campaign were faced with direct opposition from the Government. The anti-Akali propaganda to which the Punjab administration gives such frequent vent to-day suggests that this opposition remains real—if less apparent. What the Reformed Government loses sight of is the fact that to the logical Oriental mind, a Government which is compelled in its own interests to thwart or oppose every great moral or liberal movement in the country stands self-condemned. And this, we believe, is the chief moral to be gleaned from news which reaches us from the Punjab.

Notes of the Day

Et Tu Brute!

Addressing the other day a sympathetic congregation of hearers, at Ootacamund, Lord Willingdon animadverted on the situation in Malabar and in belittling the extent of distress,—which is admittedly serious,—he quoted a letter of Mr. Ellis, Collector, in support of his assertion. Lord Willingdon's complacent estimate of the situation reveals how completely estranged is the head of the Government from the facts of the situation. This estrangement is all the more striking, since an agency enjoying the confidence—and even active support of Lord Willingdon and his benign government, has felt it incumbent to note "with great regret His Excellency the Governor's recent speech," and unanimously pass the following resolution :—

"The Committee have read with considerable surprise the speech of His Excellency at Ootacamund and the letter of Mr. Ellis, Collector of Malabar, quoted by him, and is strongly of opinion that the optimistic impression sought to be conveyed is not warranted at all by the facts of the situation and the very real distress prevalent here with which the members of the Committee are thoroughly conversant through actual experience and personal contact."

It is important to bear in mind that this resolution is not the product of "noisy agitators," but of the very sober friends and proteges of the bureaucracy. After this unexpected denouncement, we will hazard no guess as to what may be the reflections of Lord Willingdon. It seems to us, however, that one of the reasons why leading Congress and Khilafat workers have been systematically kept out of distracted Malabar is that the "me non the spot" do not wish that the facts concerning the nature and extent of the distress in Malabar and official indifference towards such distress may leak out.

Hindu-Muslim Unity

The Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements have worked marvellous changes in the mentality of all our Hindu brethren and this is illustrated in the case of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta, once an orthodox weekly journal of Vaishnaism published by the same Ghose family who are the founders of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika". This paper whose cult was orthodox Vaishnaism as preached by Lord Gouranga has published a leader on Ramadhan in which we find the following lines addressed to the Mussalmans of India :—

"Ye devout Mahomedan brothers! Just remember your ancient glory in this memorable holy month of Ramzan! Remember the historic deeds of the God-sent Nabi Hazrat Mahammad and his colleagues, the founders and preachers of the Musalman religion—Remember the self-sacrifices of those devout heroes of Islam. For their devotedness to the cause of Islam what sacrifices did they not make, what ordeals did they not pass through! Just remember again the persecutions and atrocities they suffered in the hands of pagans and infidels to plant the glorious Crescent flag of Islam in the heart of the world! In those days they were not forty crores in number but the world could not stand to obstruct the growth and passage of Islam from one country to the other before that handful of ardent and devout heroes of Islam! Just ponder why the world could not stay this progress of the Mussalman preachers in those days!

"Gradually the history of Islam—the deeds of its heroes have become academical subjects for students of history—the "kirtis" or monuments of their achievements have become the subjects of archaeologists. But amongst these ancient and bright relics of Islam we see only one figure keeping his devout, her ic head high, full of grandeur and splendour, high above the toils and turmoils of the infidels—and that is the head of Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha!"

Good Advice.

The writer then goes on addressing his brothers, the Musalmans of Bengal, reminding them of their old glories and achievements in Bengal and exhorts them "to pray to Allah for victory and glory for the arms of Mustafa Kemal and the heroic sons of Angora who in thousands have sacrificed their lives around the Crescent banner of Islam and have gone to that bourne from which no traveller returns—who have embraced eternal sleep and peace to keep the name of Islam bright in the hearts of the world. The Musalmans of Bengal and those of India—each and everyone of them—have a duty to those sacred dead who have left behind them widows and orphans! They should ask in prayer in this sacred month of Ramzan for peace for the souls of the departed and do their duty to those left behind by subscribing their mite to the succour of the distressed children of Angora." Proceeding further, the paper says: "Nobody is asking you to sacrifice even your little finger—but what we want you to do for the Khilafat is not even to think ill of your enemies in the holy Ramzan period. This is the time when you should follow a higher moral plane for your moral improvement. Whatever be the temporary achievement of the evil arms of infidels and oppressors—whatever be their temporal gain—they cannot stay long! Ye faithful Musalmans! follow faithfully the preachings and teachings of the holy Koran Sharif, of the Pirs and Moulanas! In this material Yuga of 20th century save yourselves from the doctrine of the unbelievers, of the materialists, and proclaim to the world "Glory to the kingdom of Khoda!"

An Exhortation.

We have quoted this long exhortation for the benefit of those who still cast doubts on the reality of Hindu-Muslim unity. A decade ago nobody would have believed that an orthodox Vaishnab organ which had all along been a religious journal of the Vaishnabs would preach Islam to the "Mlecha" Musalmans of India. After all, time is the best curer of all ills that the world is heir to. A few lines more for the edification of our readers will convince them of the sincerity of the writer—"Ye Mahomedans, remember that it is our misfortune to have spent long years in luxury and inactivity—the present state of affairs has come to pass owing to our false confidence in the infidels' promise of security of our religion! God is now putting us to trial to rouse us from our false hope of security—to awaken us to do our duty—this Khilafat tragedy is but an ordeal to purge us of our accumulated sins and indifference to the holy words of the Khoda. We Hindus and Musalmans both were sinking in the Gulf of Sin and irreligion and immorality everyday otherwise how could such oppressions, indignities and persecutions have been perpetrated on us! To-day we shall have to retrace our steps. What is happiness and comfort?—where is peace and security? What is luxury to us? When our revered Mahatma Gandhi, Moulanas Mahomed and Shaukat Ali have been passing a hard and rigorous prison life like ordinary felons in the prisons of our Raj—how many of the most respected Pirs have been put to shame of ignominy by the present Government? Just think of them and take vows in this holy Ramzan month that we will not use foreign cloth—we will prepare our own requirements of cloth from the Charkha and we will never give up or even slacken the Creed of Non-co-operation for so long as the Khalifa is not given entire freedom and independence in the managing and guiding of the religious duties of the forty crores of Mussalmans.—Allah-ho-Akbar!"

The People's Standpoint.

The following demonstrates a characteristic of the policy which the Raj, as his *Ma Bap*, has adopted for the Ryot throughout its long career. The protection afforded to the people of this country sinks into insignificance when it is contrasted with the extent of the opportunity created by the Raj for the unrestricted exploitation by alien railway companies acting as more or less monopolist concerns. The stereotyped accounts of the blessings of the Raj and more especially those conferred by its railways should now be submitted to a dispassionate review from the people's standpoint. If that is done, it will be found that the Mopla tragedy, though supreme, is only one of the chapters in the history of their continued hardships. The true position of the Ryot in the unchanged scheme of government laid down by the Raj may be traced in the following :—"All over Northern and Western India, if not also in Madras, the question of organisation and management of Railway traffic has reached a critical stage. Every cold season since the East Indian line was opened to Allyghur and the Great Peninsular to Sholapore and Bhosawul, a cry of choked traffic, insufficient rolling stock, disgracefully dirty accommodation, and frequent losses and accidents, has been heard.....Especially no Native travellers owe it a debt of gratitude for insisting on at least an instalment of reform in their case, so that the oppression of Railway employes may be checked, the fear of suffocation may be diminished, and some conveniences at the stations be brought into existence.....One curious fact which demands more investigation, is the number of Natives found dead in carriages or on the rails. In six months there were no less than twenty-five such cases. The sanitary arrangements at the stations, whether for travellers or employes, are still disgracefully deficient, although a special commission under Dr. Chevers had pointed out all that should be done. The torture or hardship to which the Natives are subject, locked up in their carriages, is little known to Europeans, who would be horrified by the spectacle which so many of the third-class carriages present at the end of a journey." This is not taken from a recent article. It was published more than fifty years ago. The position of the people since then, despite commissions and committees, has certainly not improved. Their rights are practically forfeit to the companies.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

SITUATION BRIGHTER.

SGR. SCHANZER AS PEACEMAKER.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Genoa.—Signor Schanzer is working hard in the role peacemaker among the conflicting elements, and there are indications to-night that his efforts are meeting with a measure of success. Anyhow the situation is rather brighter than it was on Saturday, when it was practically hopeless.

The Russians' full reply is expected to-morrow, and will show more conciliatory disposition, while there are signs that the Belgians are somewhat disconcerted at the turn of events politically, as the result of their economic objection to the Allied memorandum.

An interesting fact,, arising from the situation, is the strengthening of Anglo-Italian relations.

L. GEORGE'S LETTER TO BARTHOU.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain read Mr. Lloyd George's letter to M. Barthou requesting the latter to contradict "The Times" report of their conversation.

The Premier, in the letter, says he was a strong partisan of the Entente, long before the war, and he values Franco-British co-operation too highly to tolerate the public misstatements regarding the official conversations at a moment of great importance to the relations of the two countries.

Mr. Chamberlain also read M. Barthou's reply to this letter which has already been published.

Discussion followed the reading of Mr. Lloyd George's letter to M. Barthou.

Mr. Chamberlain refused to publish the minutes of the conversation remarking that the Premier would probably give a full explanation when he returned.

SUPPRESSION OF "THE TIMES" AND "DAILY MAIL."

Mr. Remer, amid cries of 'Oh', asked whether the Government was considering suppressing "The Times" and the "Daily Mail"

Mr. Chamberlain replied he did not think suppression was best calculated to place those newspapers in their proper proportion before European public opinion which, in the course of time, would learn like the British public, what they stood for.

Lt.-Commander Kenworthy asked why "The Times" was singled out for a Government attack whereas pro-Government papers were allowed to attack French policy.

No reply was given to this question.

Mr. Chamberlain refused to approach the French Government on the subject of the Havas Agency's version of the conversation between the two Premiers.

Lord Robert Cecil pointed out there was considerable difference between "The Times" and the Havas reports.

"MARKING TIME"

FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Genoa.—The Conference is marking time to-day. The heads of the British, German, French and Belgian delegations are busy conferring, separately, at their respective headquarters, but other members of the Delegations are bathing or playing tennis. There is, however, a general feeling that anything may happen at any moment. Russians maintain their sphinxlike attitude.

CONFIDENCE AND GOOD HOPE

ESSENTIALS FOR TRADING AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Leslie Urquhart, Chairman of several British firms with large interests in Russia, who went to Genoa at the requests of the British Government, has returned here.

In an interview he said, with regard to the Russian question that the Soviet could not afford to agree in set terms to the recognition of the principle of the private property, but the door was, therefore, not closed on the resumption of commercial relations with Russia. Given confidence and good faith, there were alternative formulae which could form a practical basis for a trading agreement, and he was confident Genoa had hastened Russia's convalescence.

ANGLO-BELGIAN FRIENDSHIP.

THEIR MAJESTIES WELCOMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Brussels.—The brilliant summer weather continued to-day when the official programme for the visit of the King and Queen was opened with the reception of diplomats and Anglo-Belgian public bodies.

King George, replying to the addresses of welcome, said he rejoiced to know that the traditional ties of Anglo-Belgain friendship were growing closer, and he was convinced the years of peace would strengthen them.

WAR DEBTS.

TOTAL OF ALLIED LOANS TO BRITAIN AND VICE VERSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

At question time, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne stated that 598 million dollars interest on the American war debt was unpaid on March 31st.

The total of Allied loans to Britain was 123 million sterling, while the British loans to the Allies amounted to 1,742 million sterling, comprising 584 million sterling to France, 655 million sterling to Russia and 503 million sterling to Italy

SOVIET REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE.

MAXIMUM OF CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Genoa.—The Russians have communicated the general trend of their reply to the Allied memorandum which will be presented to-morrow.

In the course of the reply, which is apparently long and argumentative, the Russian delegates declare that the note has been prepared in a spirit of conciliation, and goes to the furthest possible limit as regards concessions. After disagreeing with some of the proposals of the memorandum, they express the hope that no difficulty will present itself in eliminating the political features from the memorandum, inasmuch as the Russians have generally endeavoured to bridge the conflicting social and economic systems and emphasise their desire that the negotiations should not be ruptured.

They declare that the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement, if not wholly satisfactory to either of the parties, has resulted in the two countries becoming less distant and they think, the Genoa Conference has proved to be of great help.

PRIVATE PROPERTY CLAUSE.

With regard to the clause dealing with the restitution of the private property, the reply holds that the world must accustom itself to the fact of the existence of the European State whose life is based essentially on a system of State property. They argue that the individualistic and collectivistic conceptions of life exist in Russia, both of which have their own sphere, and argue that the dual system can also exist in international relations and yet leave plenty of room for private enterprise.

FRANCE BRITAIN, AND BELGIUM.

POINCARE CLEARS MISUNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Paris.—M. Poincare has sent a letter to Lord Hardinge, with a view to dissipating Mr. Lloyd George's "perturbation and astonishment" in consequence of the phrase in which M. Poincare previously expressed French sympathy for Belgium (in connection with the difference over the restitution of the private property in Russia) without alluding to Franco-British sympathy. M. Poincare avers there is not a single Frenchman who does not preserve the precious memory of cooperation between the two countries before, during, and after the war, and who does not heartfully desire the permanence of those cordial relations.

ANGLO-ITALIAN POLITICAL AGREEMENT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Paris.—A Genoa telegram states that it is believed that Italy and Britain are drafting a general political and economic agreement guaranteeing Italy's position in the Mediterranean.

PRESS ACT.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LORD WINTERTON'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, with regard to the repeal of the Press Act, Lord Winterton said he hoped the remaining powers would be sufficient, if not, it would be necessary to consider further action.

SURPLUS INDIAN OFFICERS.

In reply to a further question by Col. Yate, Lord Winterton said that the delay in the publication of the terms under which the surplus Indian officers would be compulsorily retired, which nobody regretted more than the Secretary of State and the Government of India, was due to the fact that when the Indian scheme was ready for publication, a similar problem arose in regard to the British Army and the Navy, and it was decided that the compensation for all three services must be considered comprehensively. The results of that consideration were now awaiting final confirmation, and he hoped to make a statement very shortly.

ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

Mr. Mills suggested that in apportioning the orders for locomotives for the Indian State Railways, consideration should be given to the products of the State Factory at Woolwich, where a number of locomotives were ready for delivery.

Lord Winterton promised to bring the suggestion to the attention of Lord Meyer and the Indian railway companies, but personally he did not think these locomotives would be suitable for Indian railways.

HIGH COURTS BILL.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Lords, the Indian High Courts Bill was read second time without division. Lord Peel explained that the Bill provided that the pleaders in the Chief Courts, for which the High Courts had been substituted, should be able to count years in which they had been pleaders in the Chief Courts towards ten years pleadership in a High Court which was one qualification for an appointment as a High Court judge. The Bill made this clear in regard to the past and the future, thereby removing the doubts in connection with the recent appointment to a temporary judgeship of the High Court in the Punjab.

INDENTING FOR SALT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Replying to Sir J. Rees in the Commons, Earl Winterton promised to communicate to the Government of India the suggestion that as open indenting for salt led to profiteering, the Rajputana system under which the district officers nominate trustworthy agents who are allowed to indent provided they sell at a wholesale fixed rate should be generally applied.

ALLIED REPLY TO KEMALIST NOTE.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Constantinople.—It is understood that the Allied delay in responding to the Kemalist note is due to the attitude of the French, who favour agreeing to the proposal to hold an independent meeting in Ismidt, whereas the British and Italians consider that all parties should be represented at any meeting. Meanwhile virtual armistice prevails on the front, neither side showing the least disposition to assume the offensive, despite the summer-like weather. The situation of the Greeks has greatly improved in consequence of the reconciliation of pro-Venezelist officers.

PARTIAL CARRYING OUT OF GEDDES 'CUTS.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Sir Ernest Geddes in a speech at Sheffield said that the cuts adopted by Government amounted to fifty-two millions out of the hundred millions recommended by his Committee.

SIR . CRAIG INTERVIEWS MR CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Sir James Craig interviewed Mr. Churchill in London, it is believed with regard to the situation in Ulster and frontier conditions.

RENOWN TO REACH PLYMOUTH ON 20TH JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The "Renown" with the Prince of Wales is due at Plymouth on 20th June.

SEGREGATION IN S. AFRICA.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON MOTION.

"SEGREGATION UTTERLY IMPRACTICABLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Capetown.—The Assembly debated the motion advocating segregation of Asiatics in both urban and rural districts. The mover dwelt on the increase in race antagonism in Natal. Sir Abe Bailey moved a rider urging speeding up of Indian repatriation. Mr. Duncan, Minister of Interior, pointed out that whereas in 1911, Asiatics in Natal outnumbered Europeans by nearly fifty per cent., Europeans in recent years had increased more rapidly and the numbers were now nearly equal. The Union Government was pursuing the policy of voluntary repatriation of Indians more vigorously than ever, but was encountering opposition from various Indian organisations. He contended that the proposed segregation was utterly impracticable, but Government would assist municipalities in their endeavours to set apart adequate and suitable areas for Asiatics. Government,, however, was not prepared to adopt an aggressive policy entailing far-reaching international consequences. The debate was adjourned.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

CANADA'S EFFORTS AT RESTRICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Ottawa.—On the motion of the Minister for Immigration, the House of Commons by a majority of 94 amended the resolution for "exclusion" of oriental immigration, substituting "effective restriction" for "exclusion." The Prime Minister held that the use of the word exclusion would embarrass government in its negotiations with Japan and China and he pointed out that Canada was already negotiating with China for restriction of Chinese immigration by means of passport regulations.

CHINESE SITUATION.

TROOPS OF GOVERNOR OF HONAN DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Hankow.—General Feagyuhsiang, who is a Christian supporter of General Wupeifu, has defeated the troops of the Governor of Honan and is advancing on Kaifengfu.

SPRING RUSH FROM AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The spring rush from America has begun. S. S. "Aquitania" brought to Cherbourg and Southampton 2,500 passengers representing 23 nationalities and including the former Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, and the tenor McCormack.

PORT OF CALCUTTA DEBENTURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Subscriptions are invited at par for one and a quarter million sterling Port of Calcutta six per cent debentures repayable at par on 1st July 1952. One-third of the proceeds are required to pay for the plant ordered in Britain. The "Industrial Daily News" reports that contract for fourteen thousand tons of steel piping for the Calcutta Corporation waterworks scheme has been awarded to Cleveland Engineering Company or Darlington, whose tender was below any submitted in competition with American, German, French and other firms.

DEBENTURE LOAN CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 10.

The lists of Port of Calcutta debentures were closed early this morning, loan having been fully subscribed.

LORD INCHCAPE LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Lord Inchcape is leaving for America tomorrow on the White Star Liner "Majestic" on a flying visit. He is returning by the same vessel.

RESTITUTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

FRANCE'S CONDITIONAL APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Paris.—The Cabinet attitude hardened today on the subject of the restitution of private property in Russia which was raised by the Belgian delegates at Genoa. The Cabinet decided that even if Belgium accepts the compromise formula, France will only subscribe conditionally on the rights of the French citizens being strictly safeguarded and guaranteed.

CONFERENCE OF DURBARIS.

"AN AMPLIFIED AMAN SABHA."

OFFICIAL MANOEUVRE EXPOSED.

The proceedings of the Bombay Liberal Conference have amply proved that it was no more than an official durbar, with a few minor artistic innovations. For the matter of that Sir George Lloyd might as well have presided over its deliberations, instead of the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, and it would have made no marked difference, save in regard to the spectacular effect, which would have been slightly different. Of course from the official point of view, nothing could have been more desirable than that a few henchmen of Government and aspirants to honours or privileges at Government House should assemble together and play their appointed role of saying "ditto" to the *Ma baps* who hold the destinies of the people in the palm of their hands—as they fondly imagine. It is not difficult to guess why the "Liberal Conference"—as the semi-official durbar is mendaciously described,—was held at this time. A little inside knowledge would reveal that though the Conference was inaugurated amidst the fanfare of "Liberal" principles, it owes the inspiration to certain Indian members of the Bombay Government, who, in their turn, owed their inspiration to certain exalted official quarters. To those who are familiar with the insidious methods of propaganda, inspired and manipulated by the bureaucracy, it will not seem strange that the credulity of unsuspecting people should have been so cleverly worked upon as not to arouse any suspicion in their minds that they were being made unconscious pawns in a game. Even now, there are some well-meaning and disinterested people among the fraternity of humbugs—who pose as Liberals, without any liberalism,—who are unable to realize that the whole conference was a clever bureaucratic manoeuvre.

A PIOUS FRAUD.

The ostensibly leading figures in this pious fraud upon the public must have been aware all along what they were about and how they were going to dupe some unsuspecting men. The conspiracy between the few ambitious and unscrupulous elements among the fraternity and a couple of brown bureaucrats was kept secret from the public, and to give the semi-official durbar the appearance of a constitutional—and spontaneous,—function and throw dust in the eyes of the public, the prime movers in the conspiracy enlisted a Reception Committee, and "appointed," office-bearers including a chairman in the person of the old D. E. W. But from start to finish the whole thing was managed in a fashion that might appeal to the worst bureaucratic instincts in the Bombay Government. Constitutionalism was quietly swept off the planks of the Conference, and the Reception Committee was soon made to feel that it was no better than a kind of advisory body which had been brought into existence in certain parts of the country, ostensibly to assist the Collector in the district administration, but in reality to hoodwink the public or to satisfy the personal pique of a few ambitious individuals in the district. As a further proof that the so-called Western India Liberalism is nothing more than an appanage of the bureaucracy, it may be of interest to mention, even as an aside, that the Liberals are employing two propagandists of a questionable type on handsome salaries and—tell it not in gath!!—the moneys are to be generously found by at least two members of Government drawing a princely pension from the public exchequer. If it is remembered that one of the resolutions passed at the Conference dwelt upon the necessity of organized propaganda, it explains many things that are not yet explained. As to who wants this propaganda and of what nature it will be, it will suffice to say that the propaganda will put to shame many a publicity officer of Government, by reason of the elegance of language, finesse of thought and expression, and last but not least by its strict regard for "truth"—"truth" distilled in the laboratories of bureaucrats. To say this is, perhaps, to say all that needs to be said on one phase of the activities of the durbaris. We make no insinuation that the Bombay Government, as Government, are guilty of any conspiracy to drug the public conscience. Only some or all its members, in their *individual* and *personal* capacities, seem to be planning, in the best style of the bureaucracy, "to educate our masters"—how noble, how self-abnegatory, even to admit that we have our "masters",—and should the public grudge these gentry the pleasure of a little bye-play? Only the public need remember that there are conspiracies and conspiracies,—ah! no, the bureaucrats cannot conspire; only they practise a little diplomacy,—or perpetrate a little *coup d'etat*—activities which are not covered by the Conspiracy Sections of the Indian Penal Code.

LIBERAL 'BUREAUCRATS.'

As to the presence of Executive Councillors and Ministers, which has aroused comment, are they not men—and Liberals to boot,—with the passions and prejudices of men, and because they accept office not for their gain, but to "serve" the public—their "masters", should they obliterate themselves from the public life of their times? Sir Chimanlal Setalvad may have donned the trappings of the bureaucracy; he may affect its ways and manners; still, is he not, forsooth, a "Liberal" among Liberals? So is it with that other gentleman, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Junior, or Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. What assembly of Liberals is there that would not be proud of their distinguished presence or disdain to take their counsel, born of ripe experience and mellowed wisdom? And who says if they are law-makers, they must needs not be law-breakers? Is it not the rule of yore: "do as I say but not as I do?" Sir Chimanlal and his exalted colleagues lay down the right conduct for you; but are they not themselves above it? And if they are not to be, what is there to distinguish them from common humanity whom they are expected to counsel and guide in the right path? Yet we have been told by an organizer of the Conference—a Secretary, and no less,—that Sir Chimanlal, the oracle of the Conference, and his colleagues have violated no rules governing their conduct and much less are they guilty of any indiscretion! And why should it be, when a Governor or a European member of the Government can attend a meeting of the European Association, not in his official capacity but as a European, and guide the Association with his knowledge, experience and sage wisdom? Only with this difference that nobody mistakes the aims and objects of the Three Tailors of Tooley Street, whereas, it may be that the Liberals may succeed at least for a time to fool the unwary among Indians—and the Europeans, by cleverly hiding their real character.

QUASI—OFFICIAL CHARACTER.

It is good that the Bombay Liberals need, however, be under no misapprehension that they have even temporarily succeeded in hoodwinking the public. The quasi-official character of their gathering has been more than manifest, by the nature of their doings; also the fact that they do not possess either the sympathy or confidence of the general public is borne out by the paucity of their adherents, who, all told, hardly numbered above three hundred, notwithstanding the frantic efforts made to secure "delegates" and members of the Reception Committee. Nor need we dilate on how to swell the number of those "present" at the gathering—"distinguished visitors' tickets" had to be given away to all and sundry, who have a weakness for hobnobbing with title-holders and title hunters, and even then, not over a hundred or so could be mustered. The Secretaries of the Conference may fret and fume to discover that the secret of their work has been laid bare in bold print, but facts being facts, and not blessed, like Government Publicity officers, with the happy knack of running away from facts, they may feel somewhat disconcerted by this report. We, therefore, hasten to offer them our sincere condolence on the miscarriage of their obscurantist tactics.

DISSENTIENTS' PROTEST.

Now, to turn to the course of events, both before and during the Conference. In an attempt to pronounce a panegyric on the Conference, hardly any notice was taken of the mild protests that were made by certain members of the Reception Committee at the arbitrary conduct of the organisers. We need hardly remind our readers that at least two members, one a pronounced anti-non-cooperation and anti-Congresswallah, and another a distinguished cooperator and M. L. C. submitted to the President of the Conference a written protest, before the proceedings commenced on the second day. The following was the protest signed by Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, M.L.C., and B. M. Ananda Rao, an ex-member of the Servants of India Society, of which the President of the Conference is also the President:

"The President, the 1st Bombay Liberal Conference, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned wish to strongly protest against the way in which the Subjects Committee was nominated and against the inclusion in the same of so large a number of high Government Officials. This in our opinion stultifies the Conference as one representative of the Liberal Party. It is inevitable that the Committee thus packed should lack the confidence of a considerable number of independent liberals who had never bargained for the turn which events have taken. It was inevitable that the resolutions placed before the Conference would be of such a character as would do little to enhance to prestige of the liberals for bold criticism of Goferment measures. It is with regret that we have to ask you to note that we strongly disapprove of the policy which the Conference is going to ask the liberal party to commit itself to. We further strongly protest against the conversion of the liberal party into an amlified Aman Sabha.

(Sd.) G. B. TRIVEDI,
B. M. ANAND RAO."

Bombay, May 7, 1922.

The protestants were *samjaved* by the President and also the Chairman of the Reception Committee—Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, on the ground that they should not do anything to mar the harmony prevailing at the Conference or create a scene.

In consequence of this protest, our special representative called on Mr. Trivedi yesterday, to ascertain at first hand what had taken place. Mr. Trivedi was at first reluctant to say anything more on the subject than what had been stated in the letter of protest. But on our representative pointing out that there was the likelihood of misunderstanding the situation.

AUTOCRATIC PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Trivedi was pleased to say, after a little further thought, how the chairman of the Reception Committee had acted autocratically throughout, and how the Conference was by no means a constitutional affair. Mr. Trivedi said that about a fortnight before the Conference a meeting of the Reception Committee was called, at which the Secretaries merely indicated the subjects on which resolutions would be drafted. There was no mention whatsoever of the repressive policy of Government or the ill-treatment of political prisoners. On Mr. Trivedi

(Continued on next page.)

"WATCH JAPAN."

PLAN TO CONTROL CHINA.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S SENSATIONAL CHARGES

The Times" in mail week published the following article on Japan from the pen of Lord North cliffe:—

For what purpose are the great Japanese home and overseas army and the great Japanese fleet being maintained?

Why are the Japanese people being taxed more severely than any other nation for the support of armaments?

The Washington Conference does not change the situation so much as we have been trying to think.

Before the Conference Japan had the enormous advantage of an alliance with Great Britain. Only those who are aware of our great prestige in the Far East can understand what it meant to the Chinese when they were told by the Japanese that all the aggressive acts of Japan in seizing Chinese territory had the support of Great Britain.

British prestige in the Far East is due not only to the fair dealing of British residents but also to the high reputation of the British Fleet. The presence of British warships in Chinese waters and of British gunboats on the Yangtse was a great factor in maintaining respect for Great Britain, protecting British rights, and countering the intrigues of rival Powers.

Although the actual force maintained in Far Eastern waters since the Japanese victory over Russia was very small, behind it was the greatest fleet in the world. The British squadron in the Far East can no longer be reinforced on a large scale and the Japanese henceforward are inevitably predominant in those waters.

We can hardly suppose that the Japanese have changed their plan for mastering China as the result of the Washington Conference. I venture to prophesy that they will merely alter their tactics and adapt them to the new circumstances.

OFFICIAL PRESS CONTROL.

Frankness is necessary in regard to Japan—frankness which need not exclude an appreciation of the difficulties and achievements of her people.

The Japan I was privileged to see a few months ago was, first of all, a very courteous Japan—not only courteous to me personally, so that I was always surrounded by Japanese friends, some of them of long standing but also courteous to my staff, who, as quite unknown visitors, mixed with the crowds in the busy streets of Yokohama, Tokyo, and Osaka, travelled alone by train and tramway-car, and visited places of amusement and restaurants. None of them heard a cross word during the time they were in Japan

Yet, on the other hand, these are the same Japanese people whose Government, when things were going badly for England in 1916, ordered the Japanese newspapers to publish the most abominable insults and reflections on the bravery of our soldiers and sailors, at a time when the Japanese were our Allies.

I say "ordered" deliberately, because the power of the military party in Japan over every newspaper is absolute. Without warning, any newspaper can be suspended for a day or a month or a year by official authority.

Japanese art, Japanese industry, the confstant if initative, desire of the people or "uplift," and Japanese patrotism are very admirable, but there are two Japans, just as there were two Germanys, and while Japanese Liberalism, of which the Three Elder Statesmen (the Genro) are much afraid, is allowed occasional expression, I know from personal observation and information that the Pan-Japanese are as powerful to-day in Japan as the Pan-Germans were in Berlin in 1914.

Before I visited Japan I said to one of our most distinguished authorities on the Far East—a Scotsman who had lived for years in those romantic lands:—

"What is the object of Japan?" He replied: "The control of China."

"And then?"

"The control of the world: for who controls China could control the world."

THE 21 DEMANDS.

Let us always remember the infamous Twenty-One Demands which Japan attempted to force upon China while Great Britain was plunged in war. Many of my readers may have forgotten them. They are as follows:—

GROUP 1. (SHANTUNG.)

I. China to assent to any arrangement Japan may make with Germany relating to the latter's rights and privileges in Shantung.

II. China not to cede to a third Power any territory in Shantung or island on the coast.

III. China to consent to Japan building a railway from Chefoo or Lungkow to join the Tsingtau-Tsinanfu Railway.

IV. China to open certain new Treaty Ports.

GROUP 2.

(S. Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia.)

V. China to agree to extend the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny and the lease of the South Manchuria and Antung-Mukden Railways to 99 years.

VI. Japanese subjects to have the right to lease or own land for building, trade, manufacture, or farming.

VII. Japanese subjects to be free to reside and travel and to engage in business or manufacture of any kind whatsoever.

VIII. China to agree to grant Japanese subjects the right of opening mines.

IX. Japan's assent to be obtained before China—

(1) Gives permission to subjects of a third Power to build railways or make loans.

(2) Or pledges local revenue for a loan from a third Power.

X. If China employs political financial, or military advisers or instructors, Japan shall first be consulted.

XI. Control of the Kirin Changchun Railway to be ceded to Japan for 99 years.

GROUP 3.

(Hanyehping Co.)

XII. China to agree to make the Hanyehping Co. a joint Sino-Japanese concern, and China not to dispose of her share without reference to Japan.

XIII. Mines in the neighbourhood of the Hanyehping Company's properties not to be worked by outside parties without consent of the Company.

GROUP 4.

XIV. China to engage not to cede or lease to a third Power any harbour, bay, or island on the cost of China.

GROUP 5. (MISCELLANIOUS.)

XV. China to employ influential Japanese as political, financial, and military advisers.

XVI. Japanese hospitals, churches, and schools to be granted the right to own land in the interior of China.

XVII. Police in certain important places in China to be jointly administered, or China to employ in such places numerous Japanese to improve her organisation.

XVIII. China to purchanse from Japan a fixed amount—say 50 per cent.—of the munitions she requires or to establish a joint arsenal, employing Japanese material and technical experts.

XIX. China to agree to grant Japan the right to construct railways connecting Wuchang with Kiukiang and Nanchang; Nanchang and Hangchow; Nanchang and Chaochow.

XX. If China needs foreign capital to work mines, build railways, or construct harbours or docks in Fukien, Japan to be first consulted.

XXI. Japanense subjects to have the right of missionary propaganda in China.

Fortunately journalistic enterprise placed these demands before the world, and they were frustrated, but they revealed the mind of Japan, and should never be forgotten.

It may seem ungracious on my part after my recent cordial welcome from the Government and people of Japan, and during the present visit of the Prince of Wales, once more to call attention to the danger, which threatens the world in general and the British Empire in particular from what I will call, for the sake of brevity, the military party in that mysterious empire in the East.

The British public, in its indifference to the Far East, may be disposed, unless warned and continually warned, to rest satisfied with the paper agreement drawn up at Washington.

A close study of Japanese diplomacy indicates that the war party of Japan is as indifferent in its policy to the keeping of treaties as are many private Japanese traders in regard to the infringement of other people's patents and trade marks.

MASTER OF PROPAGANDA.

When calling attention to any matter that affects Japan we have always to remember that hourly, daily, weekly—morning, noon, and night—Japanese propaganda is at work in the form of bribed newspapers, propaganda news agencies, propaganda plays, and propaganda films, and that quite a considerable amount of this propaganda has been widely diffused in Great Britiain and the United States.

The controller of a Far Eastern news agency said to me: "I had some experience of the German propaganda before the war, but the Germans are infants in arms in comparison with the Japanese." That was also my own personal experience.

Long before arriving in Japan, I was beset by Japanese consuls and reporters who endeavoured to get me to say something about the Anglo-Jagnese Agreement—the Agreement under cloak of which Japan has annexed Korea, is annexing Manchichuria, and is endeavouring to envelop China.

I thought it well, in view of the invitations I had received, to say plainly at Hong-kong some time before my arrival in Japan that I did not agree with the continuance of that Agreement.

On my arrival in Japan, Japanese journalists whom I had known in Europe and the United States gave very amusing accounts to me of the way in which the Government handled my statement.

Two sets of orders were issued to the newspapers; (1) To deny that I had ever made such a statement at Hong-kong; (2) to say that in any case the Anglo-Japanese Agreement was no longer a matter of importance.

Those incidents gave me a slight but a sufficient hint as to the Government's control of the Japanese Press. And as for official and ambassadorial "official denials," let the public study them in detail since the signing of the first Anglo-Japanese Pact. The result of that study supplies convincing evidence of their insincerity and worthlessness.

"FIRED WITHOUT GOOD CAUSE"

BEHAR CONSTABLE AND KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

The Publicity Bureau of Behar publishes the following:—

Owing to the prevalence of dacoity in the Kishnunganj Sub-Division of District Purnea it has been found necessary to depute small detachment of armed police to patrol at night in the interior. The constables so employed are often unable to make any police station their headquarters and have to put up in villages. They have therefore to carry their arms with them whether off duty or on duty. It happened that two such constables visited Sonapur Hat in Chopra police station on the afternoon of the twenty second April to make certain private purchases and fell foul of some Khilafat Volunteers who were adjuring people by the usual oaths to refrain from purchasing or using foreign cloth and salt. The constables and volunteers both appear to have lost their temper and hot words led to blows. The costabale being outnumbered had to run away. One took refuge in a neighbouring Zemindari Katcheri but the other in his flight fell down. Seeing people aproaching him while he was lying on the ground and fearing further attacks he fired two rounds of buckshot with the result that four persons including one woman received slight injuries. The Sub-Divisional Officer Kishnagunj, visited the spot immediately receiving the information and the Deputy Superintendent of Police has held an investigation. The constable seems to have fired without good cause. He has been suspended and a Magisterial enquiry ordered. None of the injured persons were volunteers. Two have been treated at the Islampur dispensary and two who had mere scratches refused to go for treatment.

AT MULSHI.

MORE CONVICTIONS.

SATYAGRAHIS' FIRM STAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 9.

Professor Paranjpe, Dr. Phatak and other Satyagrahis of the batch after conviction yesterday noon, were taken over to Chinchwad in a lorry measuring 10 by 5 feet belonging to the company. In this lorry thirty-two prisoners and eight Policemen were crammed. Dr. Phatak had to stand all the while. The prisoners were garlanded at Chinchwad and fruits were served to them. They were taken straight to Yaravda Jail.

Of the batch of thirty-two Satyagrahis accused of offence under 447 C. P. C., ten were sentenced yesterday to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Naik, first-class Magistrate of Mulshi. The remaining are being tried.

In a mass meeting held on the Reay Market grounds, Mr. P. M. Bapat, the leader of the Satyagraha movement, said that he was determined to proceed with Satyagraha till ten thousand volunteers had been imprisoned or till one hundred Satyagrahis lost their lives. The movement was to be continued at least for five years and he appealed for a fund of five lakhs of rupees. He also said that he was prepared to modify the terms of his programme if he was so directed by leading persons throughout the greater Maharashtra. All the speakers exhorted the audience to join the Mulshi Satyagraha movement.

It is understood that a conference of leading Nationalists of Maharashtra is being specially called to discuss and settle the lines on which the Satyagraha Movement should be conducted. Nagpur and Berar Nationalist leaders are expected to arrive here in a day or two.

MULSHI.

(Contributed.)

Messenger.—You have been for a long time building up an embankment across the waterfall of Muktadhara. Over and over again it gave way, and many perished, smothered with sand and earth; and others got washed away by the flood. At last, to-day.

Bibhuti.—My object is accomplished, and the sacrifice of their lives has met with its fulfilment.

Messenger.—The inhabitants of Shiutarai are still ignorant of this fact. They cannot believe that any man can deprive them of the water, which has been to them the gift of God.

Bibhuti.—God has given them the water, but He has given me the power to bind that water.

Messenger.—They don't know that, within a week, their fields.

Bibhuti.—Why talk about their fields? What have I to do with their fields?

Messenger.—Wasn't it your object to devastate their fields with drought?

Bibhuti.—My object was to make Man triumphant over the sands and water and stones, which conspired against him. I had not the time to trouble my mind about what would happen to some wretched Maize field or some wretched cultivator in some place or other.

Messenger.—The Crown Prince asks you, if the time has not come at last for you to trouble your mind about it.

Bibhuti.—No! My mind is occupied with the contemplation of the Majesty of the Machine.

Messenger.—Can nat the cry of hunger interrupt that contemplation?

Bibhuti.—No! The pressure of water cannot break my embankment; the cry of hunger cannot sway my machine.

(*Waterfall.*—By Rabindranath Tagore).

How truly the above represents the situation at Mulshi, if only we change a word or two here and the characters enacting! This affair at Mulshi seems to be the sacrifice of the millions for the welfare of the few, whereas it ought to be the sacrifice of the few for the welfare of the millions One thing at least stands clear in this struggle, viz., that the Government seems to have forgotten that India is and has been essentially an agricultural country, and that the Farmer class, by some cause or other, is fast becoming reduced in numbers, mostly by the acquisition of their fertile lands by an all devouring law of the Land Acquisition Act. And this certainly is not for the good either of the country or its people. To ask the people of a whole village to leave their hearths and homes and their fields for furthering the interests of a few fat industrialists and companies, is certainly not becoming a Government of the people. That the Government is ready to take sides with the Tata Company against the poor Mavlas, indicates there is something rotten in the System. The uncanny methods adopted by the Tata Company people, assisted by the Magistracy of the place, will certainly raise the indignation of every one, no matter whatever his political views.

The struggle at Mulshi is important and interesting in view of the fact that good agicultural land in this country is becoming a rarity, and thousands of Indian labourers have to emigrate to foreign countries, in spite of their being no welcome guests, for their livelihood. If only the Government instead of thus wiping away the Farmer class, encourage the Agricultural Industry, India's children will find enough work in India and they themselves (the Government) would have no cause to worry themselves about the status of the Indians in the Colonies.

As such, in my humble opinion, it is up to the general public to make the cause of these poor Mavlas their own cause, and help them in all ways possible to see that Justice is done to them. We may as well ask the question as the Messenger in the "Waterfall"—"Cannot the cry of hunger interrupt that contemplation". We should see whether the answer is "No! The pressure of water cannot break my embankment; the cry of hunger cannot sway my machine" or something else.

RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

"VERY REAL DISTRESS AND DESTITUTION."

NEED TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS TILL SEPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith for favour of publication in your esteemed paper copies of two long and detailed telegrams that I have received from my colleagues still working in Malabar in giving relief to the distressed population over there. The telegrams make out clearly a case that there is still great need for financial help to the distressed people there where according to the latest report the trouble is not yet completely over and a good deal of distress among the Hindus and the Moplahs still needs to be tackled and relieved in time to prevent further suffering. My Committee, therefore, is thinking of issuing a fresh appeal for further financial help to enable us to carry on the work to its completion. The modes of relief have been, in view of the changed conditions, modified so as to suit and relief is being granted to deserving people in the interior after carefully examining their cases irrespective of their class or creed. It is agreed on all hands that charity will have to supplement largely the help that is being given by Government through their officials in the shape of small loans to people to meet their various needs. I would, therefore, specially request you to publish these telegrams and to draw the attention of your readers editorially to the special circumstances that have made it necessary for us to take up vigorously again the work of collecting funds for the same. I trust you will kindly support our fresh appeal when it will be issued very shortly.—Yours, etc.

G. K. DEVADHAR.

Joint, Hon. Secretary,
(General Organization),
Malabar Relief Fund,
Bombay.

THE TELEGRAM.

Copy of telegram dated 5-5-22, from R. Raghunath Row, Calicut, to Mr. G. K. Devadhar:—

A party consisting of Mr. C. R. Reddy, Messrs. Jacobi and Sudersanam of the Y.M.C.A. and Raghunathrao returned on the night of the 3rd instant after an extensive four days' tour in the interior covering nearly three hundred miles, visiting Kondotti, Kuzhimanna Amsam, Areakode, Nilambur, Kalikavu Karivarakundu, Kakkathodu, Manjeri, Tirurangadi, Malappuram and Pookottur. There were everywhere very conviceing proofs of real distress. All through the roads houses have been burnt and there, on a prudent estimate, will vary between four thousand and five thousand in the areas we visited. This is a question of particular urgency on account of the Monsoon which has already set in and which is sure to cause very acute forms of distress and complicated diseases and might result in large numbers of death. In this connection intenerant medical relief on a modest scale will be an excellent palliative and will prove a great source of real relief specially if it could be given by a lady doctor. They met also some Reconstruction Government officers in Malappuram and from long and informing talks they had with them the found that they had themselves to admit that owing to extreme delicacy of the present situation consequent upon a number of causes of all kinds their relief may have several limitations in its actual working. The Government loans which are now being meted out have to be widely supplemented by the Central Committees doles to be really useful. The Central Committee has been very discreet in its administration of relief and only real cases of intense distress are helped in view of the fact that worse times are near at hand and they will have to conserve their resources towards them. But the roofing and repairing of houses will have to be at once proceeded with as when the rains come in the houses will be entirely washed away unless they are at once protected thus causing greater distress. This, however, is rife with several difficulties even apart from the financial aspect of the question as in some villages there is great dearth of men labour owing to large numbers of men from them having disappeared either in the course or as an aftermath of the rebellion. Kalikayu and Melatur are cases in instance where we found that among the large crowds of women and children there, there was only a scattering of men several of whom were either disabled or crippled. The present staple food among the larger part of the lower classes is only jack and mango a wild diet which though at present may be welcome as a palliative for the voraciousness of hunger is rife with potentialities of disease which will affect largely the enormous number of children causing great mortality among them.

DISTRESS AND DESTITUTION.

This season of the year seems usually to be one of distress and anxiety in Malabar and it has been made considerably more owing to the rebellion. We were utterly convinced of the very real distress and destitution now prevalent everywhere. In Perintalmanna, for instance, they had a group of Pathan women usually rigorously purdah who came out to them in spite of it to represent their wretched condition the youngest of whom about 16 years of age with a child in her arms left destitute, pleaded for protection pointing out how her youthfulness stood in her way and debarred her from freely resorting to earn her living by work in the peculiar conditions now prevailing in the country. The Central Committee is now distributing relief over sixty amsams in the interior strictly adhering to its non-sectarian policy and administrating relief to all who are in real distress and if the majority of those who are now benefited happen to be Mahomedans it is because the conditions are really such. The delicate situation now prevalent resulting in several natural and necessary difficulties for those from whose ranks the rebels sprang can be easily imagined and that is what makes the administration of relief to those among them as are truly innocent and really destitute by the Central Committee both necessary and incumbent. In one of the amsams visited on account of the scarcity of rice the people preferred kind to coin as the latter could not buy them the necessary grain anywhere in the near neighbourhood.

NEED TO CONTINUE RELIEF.

From several enquiries made in the interior it seemed to them that it was really happy that the Central Committee managed to open the rice Depots in the interior as it was a most urgent need and it is felt that the co-operation of the Government in this matter will effectively check distress. It is felt in all quarters that the present outdoor relief must be continued at least until next harvest *which will be late in September*. The agricultural operations are delayed and are neither thorough because of several reasons, first, want of labour, second, lack of cattle, third, dearth of seed and lastly, lack of security and confidence which have yet to be restored. Ramzan is naturally an anxious time in the panic stricken disturbed areas in spite of the fact that both on account of the real moral change in the situation as well as military security both as an economic measure and also a speedy method of transport. More cloth from Bombay and elsewhere, white cloth specially and even warm material, will be greatly welcome. The necessity for large additional funds to carry on this work cannot be exaggerated and all who have been in the interior feel it that there must be a large and expensive propaganda carried on in the country in this connection and a big appeal made to it on behalf of widowed Malabar. Mr. Devadhar's estimate of rupees ten Lakhs is proving more and more true and accurate and it is of the utmost necessity to keep it up and realise it. The number of people relieved even in the course of last four weeks are over thirteen thousand in number and the expenses of relief during this period exceeds rupees sixteen thousands. The usual weekly remittance of five thousand from Bombay if promptly and regularly sent will expedite the work considerably. Messrs. Madhavarao and Suryanarayana Row are tireless in their efforts and assisted by the able staff of the Church and Y. M. C. A. workers are effectively carrying on their work of which there was eloquent testimony everywhere in the interior. Mr. Jacobi of the Y. M. C. A. workers deserves special tribute in this connection for his splendid assistance to the Servants of India Society workers. There is a universal desire all over Malabar, in Calicut as well as in the interior, that the Servants of India Society should continue to carry on its good work uninterrupted at this stage at any rate. * * * . . .

(Sd.) RAGHUNATHRAO.

CONFERENCE OF DURBARIS.

(Continued from previous page.)

drawing attention to these omissions, an assurance was given that the matter would be placed before the Chairman. The formation of the Subjects Committee was also to be left in the hands of the Chairman and the President of the Conference an unheard of procedure, and on the general sense of the committee being contrary to this absurd procedure, and in favour of *election* of the subjects committee, the Secretaries promised to place this matter too before the Chairman, and to convene a meeting of the Reception Committee on the 2nd instant. But to the surprise of all, the promised meeting was never called, and the members were informed by means of post cards that "by the order of the Chairman"! the meeting had been cancelled. The members were not shown the draft resolutions to be placed before the Subjects Committee nor were they given any opportunity of electing the members of the Subjects Committee, until the Conference began, the members of the R. C. had no idea that members of the Executive Government would attend the Conference, and in fact, it was a surprise to many of the members, as it must have been to the public generally, to see the officials of Government present at the Conference in a body. Many must have assumed at first that just as the Ministers attended Mrs. Besant's Reforms Conference as "visitors," they were attending the Liberal Conference in a similar capacity. It must have been a rude shock to the uninitiated to see the Executive Councillors taking active part in the proceedings of the Conference, and dominating its deliberations. When the Subjects Committee membership was announced, members generally were surprised to see all the six members of Government included in the committee. Mr. Natarajan who has unfortunately given the public an idea of his being a great political flirt was among those favoured to be nominated a member of the Subjects Committee. It may be he was included with a view to be snubbed by those "superior persons" for his inconsistency; at any rate, he was put on the Committee.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

The Subjects Committee proceedings would have done honour to the confabulations of a strictly bureaucratic conclave. With the irascible Sir Dinshaw and the infallible Sir Chimanlal, one could hardly expect anything else. There was no gain saying what they said; their word was law unto all those present, and woe betide all those who dared to crosss the irascible temper of old Sir Dinshaw. Sir Chimanlal, on whose "Awakening" Horniman once wrote a well-deserved panegyric, aped the best traditions of the bureaucracy, as though he had been born into the caste of the *elite* among the elites. The others were there of course, and who dare dispute their wisdom or authority. Mr. Natarajan, who seems to have previously bespoken the support of a few faint hearts moved a resolution expressing sorrow regarding the arrest, imprisonment of, and exceptionally fine treatment meted out to Mahatma Gandhi in jail. Those who had promised him support were conveniently absent, and if report be true, Mr. Natarajan's speech on the occasion was equivocal. Sir Dinshaw Wacha grew visibly impatient and twice angrily interrupted him in the middle of the speech. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad spoke in a bureaucratic vein as if he and the Government of Bombay were interchangeable terms. He is said to have spoken thus: "We tolerated Mr. Gandhi as long as we could, and we decided at last to prosecute him, etc. We have allowed him newspapers and books—and perhaps the luxury of a pillow." All honour to Sir Chimanlal! How loyal, how patriotic, how irresistible his speech must have sounded in the ears of his admirers! His tub-thumping did for poor Mr. Natarajan who was the solitary good samaritan among the bandits. Mr. Natarajan seems to have appealed to Mr. Sastri but in vain. His amendment to the resolution about maintaining law and order, so as to obviate the degeneracy of Government methods into unabated repression had even less chance of being seriously taken. Mr. Abhyankar of Sangli, by no means a non-cooperator, and a greater admirer of Mr. Sastri and his fellow-workers, wanted, it appears, to move a resolution regarding the unwarranted application, by executive fiat of the Bombay Government, of the sedition section to political agencies so as to prevent British subjects from criticising the maladministration in Native States, and he fared no better than Mr. Natarajan.

SHAM LIBERALISM.

What wonder that such a Lilliputan as he should fail against the Gullivers of the Bombay Government. Was not Sir Chimanlal there to defend *his* Government's action, and after listening to his reasoned testimony what sane Subjects Committee would there be that would not pooh-pooh the thoughtless suggestions of mere children in affairs like Mr. Abhyankar, When the members of the Conference heard about the autocratic doings of the Conference, and realized that it was no more than a mere gramophone of the bureaucracy or a bloated—but discredited—Aman Sabha, they wanted to protest; but their protests were ignored, and where it was not, the protestants were samjaved, and prevented from carrying their protest before the open Conference. Mr. Trivedi assured our representative that at tea-time,—and the organisers of the Conference had taken care to provide *free* refreshments on a lavish scale—, many members expressed agreement with the view-point of the protestants, and even commended the step they had taken. But of what avail this commendation. It would be like one's counting without one's host, with the stalwarts of the Bombay Government opposed to them. So the Conference ended as it began, demonstrating that the so-called "Liberalism" of those who met in Conference, was only a mask for the yet nascent bureaucratism of the majority of the members. The public have already judged its character rightly, by giving a wide berth to the proteges of officialdom, and after the exhibition of inanity given by the Conference, we have no doubt as to the reception that they will in future give to any inspired or quasi-official propaganda that may be undertaken in the name of Liberalism, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the Conference.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT BRUSSELS.

STATE DINNER AT THE PALACE.

BELGIUM'S THANKS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Brussels.—The palace banqueting hall presented a wonderful scene on the occasion of the State dinner in honour of the visit of King George and Queen Mary. King Albert proposing the toast of Their Majesties and the British Royal Family wished for the prosperity and glory of the British Empire and recalled in touching terms the visit of the King and the Prince of Wales to the Belgian army in the tragic days of the war. Belgium would never forget how the British Empire threw herself into the war with all her forces; she would never forget the courage, the sufferings and the death of heroes including a great number from distant Dominions and Colonies.

KING GEORGE'S REPLY.

King George replying to the toast dwelt on the close ties between the two peoples owing to the war. He referred to the Belgian heir's education at Eton and to the second son's service in the British navy and he dwelt on the fact that since the war, the Belgians had advanced more rapidly than other Allies towards recovery of national prosperity. His Majesty paid a tribute to the skill and energy of the Belgian administration of Congo.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The following is the cricket result:—

Sussex beat Hampshire by ten runs. (Ins Hampshire's second innings Bowell scored 140).

CLAPHAM BYE-ELECTION

A COALITION UNIONIST RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Sir John Leigh, a Coalition-Unionist, has been returned unopposed for Clapham in succession to Sir Arthur du Cros, who resigned on account of ill-health.

Shem-el-Nessim

SCENT of ARABY

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

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NOTE OUR PRICE, AND NOTE THE PRICE OF OTHERS. YOU ARE SURE TO BUY HERE

ALL YOUR MOTOR SUPPLIES.

"NESTHILLS" are reliable English Bulb Horns. Can be had in Double and Single Turn Models. During War time thousands of Nesthill Horns were fitted to all makes of cars with great success.

DOUBLE TURN, as sketch: with swivel "T" attachment. 21 inches long.
No. 10—All Brass. Our Price Rs. 14-8. (Local Price Rs. 25-0.)
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SINGLE TURN: with Swivel "T" attachment. 21 inches long.
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N. B. Our low prices are nett to the trade. "Local prices" represent the prices at which these Horns are sold in the local market.

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LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON ISLAM.

WARNING AGAINST UNDER-RATING ITS INFLUENCE.

"Viscount Northcliffe, in an interview with a representative of the "Sunday Pictorial,' made the following observation:—

He (Lord Northcliffe) passed to the Muhammadan question, commenting upon the "extraordinary ignorance" in Britain, of what the word "Muhammadan" means. "By this time," he remarked, "we realize that it is a dangerous thing to insult the Pope. Whatever our personal views may be, we have found that the supporters of the Pope have an unpleasant way of hitting back, whether it be in Ireland or elsewhere. It is true that among Muhammadans there is no one holding the precise position of the Pope, but a great many Muhammadans regard the Sultan of Turkey as their Caliph. The Muhammadans number between 250,000,000, which is the British estimate, and 400 000,000, which is the Muhammadan estimate. Why, there are even millions of Muhammadans in China. *All the Muhammadans are united by ties of religion.* When you give money to the Greeks to shoot Muslims in Asia Minor, Muslims everywhere snipe you or fight you, rather like the Irish Republican Army. And the Muslim has a wide fighting range. Ireland is by comparison a mere football field. If the British Empire helps the Greeks to kill Muslims somewhere beyond Smyrna in Asia Minor, the Muslim will scupper you on the Indian frontier, snipe you in Bombay and bomb you in Cairo or Alexandria. *I do not suggest that we should be in any way intimidated by Muslims or anybody else*, but I do urge the makers of our policy to remember that these 250,000,000 people whose faith is in the sword have a horrible opportunity for hitting back."

"Look at Palestine," exclaimed Lord Northcliffe. "Do you know that we are on the verge of starting a war in Palestine? There is a population of about 700,000 in Palestine, mostly Arab Muslims, with a comparatively small proportion of Christians and Jews. In former times they all got along very well together, and the Muslims protected the Holy Places of Christ. During the war the Palestine Muslims assisted us. When I visited Palestine years ago I neither saw nor heard of any friction between Muhammadans, Jews and Christians. When I returned there last month I was met, to my great astonishment, by an armoured car and an escorting party, while overhead flew an aeroplane. I wondered whether I was in Ireland or on the Indian frontier. The reason of the needs for these military measures is the mistake of the British Government in declaring that Palestine is to be 'a National Home' for the Jews. The Muslims simply say: 'This is *our* home. We have been here for centuries. We do not want Bolshevist Jews or anybody else in our home.' There is bound to be an upheaval soon in Palestine. *I expect there would be a considerable upheaval in London if some distant Government suddenly announced that London was to become the 'National Home' of the Muslims or the Chinese.* I imagine that the police force would have to be considerably increased when the immigrants arrived?"

"MORE WARLIKE THAN OURSELVES."

"The Muhammadans," he proceeded, "belong to many races, but it is probable that collectively their instincts are more warlike than ours. From Java, in the Dutch East Indies, right across the world to Morocco, on the Atlantic, Muhammadans resent what they consider to be the ill-treatment of their brethren in Palestine. Remember that apart from their many newspapers and other forms of propaganda, *their missionaries outnumber those of all other denominations.* Then about a hundred thousand of them meet every year in their sacred city of Mecca in Arabia. The immediate purpose of the Mecca pilgrimage is religious, but this immense assembly of Muhammadans from all parts of Asia and Africa talks much of temporal things. They talk about India and Egypt and Palestine, and about Gandhi and other specially British topics, on which they are much better informed than we are at home. Don't imagine that because a man wears a turban or a tarboosh (fez) he is a fool or slow or unable to combine. We are gradually learning that *these people are not so much unlike ourselves as we thought they were.* They look different, but when they take to golf, lawn tennis, or cricket, they can compete with us on equal terms; and many of them are politicians as acute as the Irish. I release these few opinions in order simply to suggest quite delicately that *we ought to be very, very careful in our relations with the great world of Islam.*"—"The Sunday Pictorial," March 5th."

A BILASPUR SENSATION.

CASE AGAINST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

A criminal complaint under Section 323, I. P. C. was filed on the 26th instant in the court of the sub-divisional magistrate, Bilaspur, against Khan Bahadur Sorabji Shapurji, Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, by Sadasheo Rao son of a Malguzar of Ratanpur. It is mentioned in the statement made in court, that Khan Bahadur Sorabji Shapurji had gone on a tour to Ratanpur on or about the 16th instant. As Mr. Sorabji was returning in the motor a boy called out *Bande Mataram.* This probably upset Mr. Sorabji and consequently he stopped his car and directed a constable to catch hold of the complainant's carriage as he was driving home. As soon as the carriages was stopped Mr. Sorabji and another gentleman went close to the carriage, snatched away the whip from the complainant and, it is alleged, struck him thrice with it. The complainant ran for his safety but was pursued. When it was brought to their notice that the complainant was the son of a Malguzar of Ratanpur the pursuit was given up. It is reported that the complainant is taking steps to get the case transferred to another District.—"Searchlight."

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The reasons given by Sir Alfred Chatterton for "anticipating but slow progress in any efforts to render India self-supporting in the matter of sugar," will bear examination.

They are:—

(1) "The growth of cane on a small scale because the Indian cultivator is limited thereto by the size of his holding." What farmer is not limited in growing his crop by the size of his holding?

If there are small holdings there are so many of them, and especially below canals, they are used for growing what will pay best.

(2) "Lack of Capital." This has not yet prevented farmers from undertaking the growth of sugarcane. It would be the business of a sugar company to finance the growers and this would help, to a certain extent, to regulate the price of cane.

(3) "The difficulty of milling the crop with cattle," ought to be a help rather than a hindrance to the purchase of cane by a large sugar concern.

(4) "An aversion from putting all his eggs into one basket" is shared by most farmers all the world over, and is not usual amongst sugar-growers, especially in India, where ratooning is not the practice.

(5) "By the manufacture of gur he sacrifices nearly, if not one third of the sugar in the cane."

The fact is he sacrifices nothing, as the "savoury compound" is gur and is not sold as refined sugar.

(6) "He usually sells it at once and there are middlemen who make a good deal of profit."

Middlemen make a good deal of profit out of every crop in every country. This can be remedied by co-operation; but while it lasts, a sugar company dealing direct with the raiyat should gain a very fair sum by acting as brokers for the district.

(7) "He is both a cultivator and manufacturer, the combination constituting the strength of his position and the weakness of the industry. He can sell his cane or convert it into gur. Consequently he is in a position to obtain the full advantage of a rise in prices."

Does the grower ever regulate the price of gur? If not, how will he regulate the price of cane?

(8) "And the tariff on sugar is to his advantage as a cultivator rather than as a maker of gur." How so? If it pays him to sell to the gur maker, it is to be presumed he will not demand more from the maker of refined sugar. As a rule it is the poorer farmer who sells his cane and he must get it off his hands as early as possible to meet his liabilities. What is it to him whether the money comes from a gur maker or a sugar manufacturer?

There may be large estates available in the north, but the land to be acquired would be about four times the size of what would prove sufficient in the Bombay Presidency, since the average return from a field of reed-canes such as I have seen would scarcely equal more than 14 tons per acre.

Sir Alfred Chatterton has not adduced a single sufficient reason why refined sugar should not be a successful industry in India.

I am confident it will be a success and that before many years have passed.—Yours, etc.

JOHN KENNY.

Poona, May 2.

B. I. S. N. CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. W. C. Currie of the British India Steam Navigation Company has been recently indulging in the pleasant occupation of forecasting a rosy future for his Company, and incidentally appreciating, the genius of his chief, Lord Inchcape. Had he merely led up to his peroration by tracing the early and the recent history of his Company which in its long career has some creditable chapters (not merely dealing with the hunting up in 1922 some two dozen forks issued to a steamer in 1915—is this an example of efficient management or gross incompetence), one would not be disposed to quarrel with him; but when he goes on to state that a few countries like Australia, Canada, the United States and even India have all been bitten by the mania for possessing their own mercantile marine, it is necessary to examine the subject a little more fully. We all know that the obliging British ship-owner is ready enough to carry the commodities for all the countries of the world; but if some of them are misguided enough to insist upon their produce and requirements being moved by their national shipping the disconsolate Britisher stands aghast at such folly and asks "Have we not, in the past, carried your goods safely and delivered them punctually?", "Have we not invested our capital in ships intended to work for you and that too at a time when your people did not much bother about this subject; and now you want to have merchant marines of your own! What base ingratitude!!" To revert, had Japan gone mad when she achieved her unparalleled success in developing her shipping by means of navigation and building subsidies as also by the reservation of her coastal traffic to her own nationals? Are the United States of America demented that they have been straining every nerve to put their country in the forefront of ship-owing countries? Is the past history of England that of a lunatic striving to attain sea supremacy by Navigation Laws?

No speech delivered by an Englishman in India to-day is complete without a gibe at Non-Cooperation and Mr. Currie has his fling too. Referring to the activity of the Indian Seamen's Union, he is reported to have said "The game is political and we have to fight it, otherwise the Mahomedan lawyers who run it will evert their soul-force upon our crews, which will end in laying our steamers up." We may not criticise the language of a business man by literary standards, but when bad grammar screams bad taste, the silence must be broken. Is Mr. Currie sure that the economic condition of his Indian seamen is too flourishing to need improvement?

One word more. Mr. Currie contrasts the American, Australian, Japanese and British Companies with their laid-up tonnage, with the British India Company, not one of whose vessels has been laid up in the East. May we ask if this is the result of other British and Foreign companies not having the British India chairman, as he alleges, or the logical result of his company having British India for unfettered exploitation?—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

9th May, 1922.

MIRAJ STATE PRAJA PARISHAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, May 10.

Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya, President, Miraj State Praja Parishada, arrived at Miraj on Wednesday morning. He was taken in procession through the town with Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Messrs. Bhopatkar, Phadnis of Poona. Great enthusiasm prevails.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, May. 9.

The south-west monsoon is regarded as near at hand. All stations on the west coast of Ceylon are reporting conditions indicating near approach of the monsoon. A strong Southwest or West Southwest wind is blowing. The sea is becoming rough and pressure gradient on the barometer is going low.

Business Season is Dull

And if you be Dull too

Your Business will be Duller Still

Trade is only made

by creating Desire for particular products by arousing what is known as "Consumer interest" by proclaiming the virtues of the wares in the market places

To Stimulate your Business

the Need is for strong, forceful, educative publicity, both in your city and outside world which will rouse the Consumers from their apathy and indifference

Advertising Awakens Interest

but, so long as we are content to concentrate all our energies on purchase or production and little, if any, on

The problem of selling and distribution

so long will the growth and revival of business be postponed

We know your goods are right: we know that they have a prestige unequalled in commercial circle and we believe if the consumer only realised their Value and Superiority of advantages he would buy them always in preference to those of your Competitors.

Publicity is just as urgently needed

as the other branches of trade to safeguard your interests by keeping the Public well-informed as to your scope and capacity.

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We have a large stock of the following goods which we intend to dispose of at reduced prices:—

1 Gallon drums Little's Phenyle,
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Club Whisky,
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Foucauld's XXX Brandy,
Foucauld's XXXXX Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
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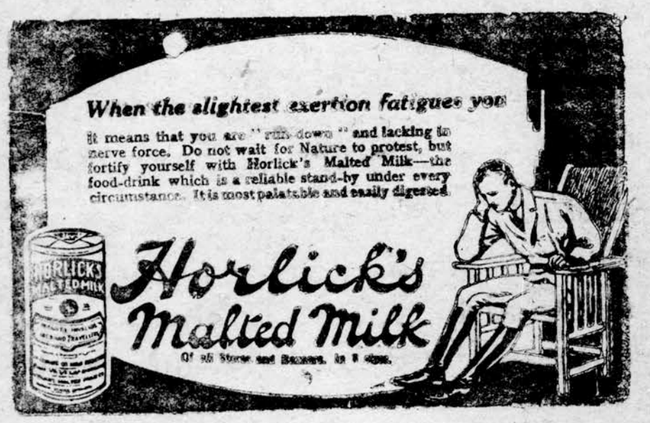
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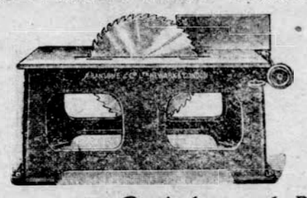

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